The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

Discussing the Finance Question.

The 3.65 Convertible Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1874.

SENATE.

Abolishing a Judicial District.

Mr. WRIGHT said on Monday he gave notice that he would call up the bill to abolish the Western Judicial District of Arkansas to-day, but after examining the rules he found that it could not be considered this week. He therefore gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill after the expiration of the morning hour on Thursday next.

Explaining Railroad Acts.

He also gave notice that on Friday of next week he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, approved July 1st, 1862, July 2d, 1864, July 2d, 1864, and July 3d, 1866.

District of Columbia Government.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he desired to obtain the consent of the Senate to fix a day for the consideration of the bill reported on Monday from the joint select committee to frame a Government for the District of Columbia. He moved that Monday next be fixed for consideration of the bill. Agreed to.

The Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a joint resolution appointing Geo. Bancroft a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of General W. T. Sherman, resigned. Agreed to.

Scales for the Postoffice Department.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of scales for the Postoffice Department, with an amendment that proposals for furnishing such scales shall be invited for at least seven days, and the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Freedman's Bank.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution calling for a report of the present condition of the Freedman's Bank, setting forth what progress has been made towards closing up its affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. WHITTHORNE introduced a bill directing the Freedman's Bank Commissioners to declare an immediate dividend, and to institute suit against the trustees, officers and agents of the company, with a view of holding them personally liable. Referred.

Agricultural Reports.

Mr. FORT introduced a resolution to print 23,000 copies each of the Agricultural Reports for 1872 and 1873. Referred.

Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation.

Mr. SWANN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, appropriating $1,344,785, which was made the special order for the 23d inst.

St. Louis Bridge.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the construction of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi river. Made the special order for Monday next.

Amending the Rules.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution to amend the rules so as to make it in order to move to amend any appropriation bill by abolishing any office of public employment, or by reducing the salary or compensation of such office. Referred.

The Alleged Sale of a Cadetship.

Mr. STOWELL, rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to the charges made against him by his political opponent (Porter) of having sold a naval cadetship for $1,000 to one Schoolcraft, and of having sold his vote. He had, in a letter to the Petersburg *Index*, denied the charges of Porter as infamous lies and vile slanders. He now asked for an investigation by a committee of the House. The matter was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers and report at any time.

Consular.

Mr. WILLARD, (Vt.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill repealing the third section of the last Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which, after explanation, was passed. The repealed section forbids consular officers to grant certificates for goods or merchandise shipped from countries adjacent to the United States, which have passed a consulate after the purchase, for shipment.

3.65 Convertible Bonds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of 3.65 convertible bonds.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) offered an amendment to it, providing that greenbacks shall not be a legal tender in payment of debts contracted after the 1st of July, 1874.

Mr. DAWES spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He declared that, with the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), he rejoiced that the hands of Congress were being stayed up in the effort, if it had the courage to make it, to bring the country back to the laws of trade, and argued that the direct and inevitable consequence of the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating the greenback to gold, would sink it ten and fifteen per cent., and thereby take from the laborer ten and fifteen per cent. of the purchasing power of his day's wages, and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread. The greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day if the Government would pay it when presented, and it never would be worth as much as gold until the Government did that. Let it do that, and all the rest would follow. In conclusion, he said: "Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in the premises no longer. The Republican party must resist these monstrous attempts to save or to destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if it fail in this issue. It has the power as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not die for want of courage."

Mr. PHELPS argued against the pending measure, and said this is what I ask the Government to do: I ask the Government to pay the promises it made twelve years ago to pay these gold banks on demand, dollar for dollar, and ask the Government to do so by borrowing on its bonds, payable fifty years after date, money with which to pay its present indebtedness. In my opinion there is but one way to make currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight, narrow path, which is the path of honesty. The Government must pay its debts when they are due. Then alone can we expect to be again a prosperous and happy and honored nation.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) spoke in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as practicable without disaster. There were some features in the pending measure which impressed him favorably, but there were very grave objections to it. There was illimitable expansion in it, because those bonds of small denomination would circulate as currency. In order to guard against that, he would move to amend the bill by making the lowest denomination of the bonds $1,000.

At the close of Mr. Smith's remarks the committee rose without action on the bill.

Postmasters' Scales.

On motion of Mr. TYNER, the Senate amendment to the bill appropriating $30,000 for scales required in carrying out the law for the prepayment of newspapers was concurred in and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Centennial Memorial Buildings Proposed.

CINCINNATI, December 10.—A committee of the Board of Trade, to whom the subject had been referred, made a preliminary report to-day favoring the erection of Centennial Memorial buildings of a substantial character, to be ready for occupancy on the 4th of July, 1876, and to be dedicated to the use of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition and kindred purposes. The committee further suggests that the celebration assume the form of a grand Centennial Exposition of a purely National character, to be opened with the memorial buildings, and continue three months. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the subject be referred back to the committee for further consideration, and report on what steps are necessary and what means should be adopted to procure from the General Assembly the necessary legislation. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed to guarantee the fund of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for 1875.

The Louisiana Returns.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—The Board is considering the returns from St. Helena Parish, which had evidently been tampered with. The Conservative Committee proposed that the Commissioners of Elections be sent for to testify as to the condition of the returns when they were forwarded. A member of the Board, in reply, said that if the Board could not arrive at a conclusion regarding these returns by the evidence presented, the case would be referred to the Legislature. Apprehension exists with Conservatives that enough Conservative parishes will be referred to the Legislature to give the Republicans a working majority in the House.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron Trade Convention.

An Agreement Adopted to Reduce Production During 1875—The Immediate Resumption of Specie Payments Deprecated—Judge Kelley's 3.65 Convertible Bond Bill Approved.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—At the Pig Iron Trade Convention to-day, a committee of seven appointed last month reported the following agreement:

We, furnace owners, in person and by their representatives, hereby agree, each with the other, that we will severally decrease the production at our respective works to a quantity not exceeding one-half the capacity of our several furnaces, and to faithfully continue and maintain such decrease of production for and during the whole of the year of 1875; provided, that this agreement shall not be binding until signed by the representatives of at least two-thirds of the furnaces (exclusive of charcoal) in the United States; and, provided further, that the signers of this agreement withdraw and be released from the same on giving two months' written notice to the Secretary of the American and Steel Association of their desire and intention to do so.

The report of the committee was adopted almost unanimously. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment it would be disastrous to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country to attempt a resumption of specie payments in the near future, and that if attempted it would only be a failure.

Resolved, That the only way to resume is to get the business of the country in such a condition by regulating the tariff on imports as will keep the balance of trade in our favor, and by that means keep our specie from going out of the country.

Resolved, That we hereby approve of the 3.65 bill of Judge Kelley, and ask our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means for its passage.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the pig iron manufacturers of this country, earnestly protest against the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, believing that such treaty, if ratified, would result in completely breaking down the barriers which now exist against the introduction to our markets of the products of low-priced European labor, in disastrously impairing the revenues of the Government, in preventing the payment of interest on our national debt, and in continuing indefinitely the general distress which now prevails.

An executive committee of five was appointed to carry out the plan of curtailing production, as follows: William H. Ainey, of Allentown; J. B. Moorhead, of Philadelphia; W. H. H. Gere, of New York; James I. Bennett, of Pittsburgh; and H. L. Brocke, of Baltimore. Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hymeneal.

LONDON, December 9.—Alexander Maccter, of Baltimore, was married yesterday to Virginia, daughter of the late James Brooks, in the Catholic Church of the Assumption, Holborn. Minister Schenck was present. Monsignour Capel performed the marriage ceremony.

Destruction by the Storm.

The storm of yesterday was very disastrous to shipping. A dozen vessels are ashore at Whitehy, and one is reported sunk with all on board. The mails from France were several hours behind time. Heavy damage was done to the works in the harbor of Jersey. Two hundred yards of pier were swept away, and blocks of concrete weighing several tons were displaced and broken. The storm was very severe on the continent. The telegraph lines between Italy, Switzerland and Paris, are down, and communication interrupted.

Bribery.

LONDON, December 10.—Mr. Brand, Liberal member of Parliament for the borough of Stroud, has been unseated for bribery.

GERMANY.

The Trial of Count Von Arnim.

BERLIN, December 10.—The trial of Count von Arnim was resumed to-day. The report of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, on the documents missing at the Legation, was read; also the correspondence between Count von Arnim and the Foreign Office in relation to the return of several of the papers, accomplished through the Count's son. In a letter accompanying them, Count von Arnim said he believed the other missing documents were not in his possession. Another report of Prince Hohenlohe was read, declaring that the documents unaccounted for numbered thirty-six. These documents referred to missing soldiers.

FRANCE.

The Army.

PARIS, December 10.—The Minister of War and the Military Committee of the Assembly have come to an understanding in regard to the law in operation.

A Bonapartist Incarcerated.

Cadres, a Bonapartist of Almanse, has been seized by the police.

JAMAICA.

Cholera Among Coolies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, December 10.—The ship Forfarshire, which arrived at Demarara from Calcutta with coolies, had fifty-two deaths from choleraic diarrhoea on the passage, and the ship Golden Fleece, at Trinidad with coolies, had twenty-seven deaths.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1874.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

The argument in order to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be granted in the Tilton-Beecher suit came up to-day, before Judge McCue, in the general term court room, Brooklyn. Theodore Tilton was present. Mr. Shearman opened the argument by reading the order to show cause, &c. Ex-Judge Morris then read an affidavit made by Theodore Tilton. It recites that the sum total of the knowledge now possessed by him of the conduct complained of between Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton, and of the times and places thereof, consists in the confessions made by Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, Theodore Tilton and others; confessions made by Elizabeth R. Tilton to Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bladen, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton and others; written and printed papers, documents and letters to Beecher, Tilton and other persons; acts, declarations and the conduct of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton tending to proof, without locating acts, to any times or places, and various circumstances, and not amounting to direct proof, derived from acts, oral declarations and written papers and documents of Beecher, and of other persons. Tilton also says in the affidavit, that the confessions made to him named two specific occasions, and but two places where and when criminal conduct was had, namely: One at the house of the defendant, in Brooklyn, on the 10th of October, 1868, and the other at the house of the plaintiff, on the 17th of October, 1868; but of this the deponent is not absolutely certain that the above are the precise dates given by said confessions, but is positive they were about and very near to these two days; nor is this deponent positive that the places assigned and their dates were as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above, as occurring on the 10th of October, 1868, may have been at the house of this deponent, and that on the 17th of October, 1868, at the house of defendant, and deponent further says that the confessions made to him admitted various acts of adultery by defendant with the wife of deponent between the 10th of October, 1868, and the spring of 1870, but did not particularize any time or place, otherwise than as stated; that the deponent does not expect to be able, on trial, to prove by any witness any such intercourse, or to prove any definite time or place when or where such intercourse occurred, except by the confessions, and they are the only proof of adultery charged within the control or knowledge of deponent, and which he expects to be able to offer on trial.

After argument in favor of the bill of particulars by Messrs. Shearman and Evarts, of the counsel for Beecher, and by ex-Judge Morris against, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, December 10.—In the House this morning, the House bill to prevent the appointment of blood or marriage relations of directors of public institutions to positions in such institutions, was passed. Bills were introduced to give railroad contractors a lien, subject to the claims of laborers and sub-contractors.

In the Senate bills were introduced to compel the approval of plots of land in cities, by City Councils, before being recorded of the land offered for sale.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, December 10.—The Senate to-day considered in Committee of the Whole and adopted a bill exempting mining and manufacturing establishments from taxation for a term of seven years.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill directing the State officials not to receive levee bonds in payment for State lands. The bill now goes to the Governor.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Finances the All-Absorbing Topic.

Conference of the Senate Finance Committee.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S DENIAL.

Fernando Wood in Training for the Speakership and the Presidency.

He Entertains the "Swallow-Tail" Democracy with a "Free Blow."

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1874.

The Senators on the Finance Question.

The Senate Finance Committee have had several informal sessions, or rather talks, with a view to an agreement upon a finance bill. Senator Sherman has little hope of getting anything like an "On to specie payment" bill through either House, but he expects to block further legislation, which is favored by a majority of Congress.

Jubilee at Fernando Wood's Residence.

Fernando Wood's palatial residence is in a blaze of light to-night. Wine flows as free as water, and all luxuries are freely dispensed, on the occasion of the reception of the "Swallow-tail" Democracy in congratulation of the recent election, and to put Fernando in training for the Speakership and the next Democratic Reform candidate for President. Thurman, Niblack and all the leading Democrats are present, except Kerr and Cox, who are Woods' rivals for the Speakership. The absence of these competitors for the Speakership is generally noticed and commented upon. Wood's chances are greatly improved. Many members at the entertainment to-night say he is their first choice. Western paper-money Democrats are nowhere. The New York Belmont wing will lead or break the party.

Speaker Blaine's Denial.

The Press combination which furnishes the Washington news to the Baltimore *Sun* and Pittsburgh *Commercial* manufactured a lie in regard to Speaker Blaine, which I see has been published by those papers. The story is, that at a dinner party given on Monday evening by Secretary Fish, the Speaker expressed himself in opposition to the financial policy of President Grant. I am authorized by Speaker Blaine to say that there is not a word of truth in the dispatch. He naturally feels indignant at this attempt to array him against the President.

Preparing for Legislation.

The Senate adjourned early to-day to give the committees time to prepare for legislation.

Mr. Kelley's Finance Bill.

A spirited debate took place in the House to-day upon Mr. Kelley's finance bill before the Committee of the Whole, Messrs. Dawes, Willard and other contractionists absorbed the whole time, making the usual argument on their side.

Committees Preparing Bills.

Most of the committees of both Houses are busy preparing to report bills.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1874.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

After the adjournment of the Senate the Democratic members held a caucus, and unanimously agreed to vote for A. G. Thurman for President *pro tem.* of the Senate, against Carpenter, who will be nominated by the Republicans.

The Finance Question.

The Senate Committee on Finance, in conference to-day, discussed the question whether there would be time for a bill to mature and secure the enactment of a finance bill should the committee so determine, but came to no agreement.

Opening of the Last Session of the Forty-third Congress—Pen Pictures of the Scenes—Work Before the Two Houses—Condition of the Calendar—Our Public Buildings and Capital Generally—All Subjects from a Gross of Matches to a Railroad Subsidy—Personal—What Ben Wade thinks About the Recent Elections, &c.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1874.

The Forty-third Congress began its last session at 12 M. to-day. We can hardly realize that this glorious Republican Government has been on probation scarce 88 years, hardly the age of thousands of her living citizens. Its history is so crowded with the grandest achievements for human liberty, and marked by the most marvelous strides of prosperity, that we too often forget that our good Bible and our good Constitution were not published simultaneously by a Philadelphia printer. This new Government went into operation the first Wednesday in March, 1787, in the city of New York. On the 30th of April following, the first President was inaugurated, and

The First Congress

began its proceedings, holding its session through the entire summer and until the 29th of September. The efforts of that historic body were directed to the arrangement of a system of revenue, to the settlement of the wretched financial affairs, to the creation of three executive departments, Treasury, War, and Foreign Affairs, and the national judiciary. They framed the first modern Democratic verb, tinkered the Constitution pretty liberally, recommending no less than sixteen amendments to that instrument, which had been born amidst the prayers and the tears of the friends of what is now possessed by him of the conduct complained of between Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton, and of the times and places thereof, consists in the confessions made by Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, Theodore Tilton and others; confessions made by Elizabeth R. Tilton to Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bladen, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton and others; written and printed papers, documents and letters to Beecher, Tilton and other persons; acts, declarations and the conduct of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton tending to proof, without locating acts, to any times or places, and various circumstances, and not amounting to direct proof, derived from acts, oral declarations and written papers and documents of Beecher, and of other persons. Tilton also says in the affidavit, that the confessions made to him named two specific occasions, and but two places where and when criminal conduct was had, namely: One at the house of the defendant, in Brooklyn, on the 10th of October, 1868, and the other at the house of the plaintiff, on the 17th of October, 1868; but of this the deponent is not absolutely certain that the above are the precise dates given by said confessions, but is positive they were about and very near to these two days; nor is this deponent positive that the places assigned and their dates were as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above, as occurring on the 10th of October, 1868, may have been at the house of this deponent, and that on the 17th of October, 1868, at the house of defendant, and deponent further says that the confessions made to him admitted various acts of adultery by defendant with the wife of deponent between the 10th of October, 1868, and the spring of 1870, but did not particularize any time or place, otherwise than as stated; that the deponent does not expect to be able, on trial, to prove by any witness any such intercourse, or to prove any definite time or place when or where such intercourse occurred, except by the confessions, and they are the only proof of adultery charged within the control or knowledge of deponent, and which he expects to be able to offer on trial.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—One thousand people are suffering in each of the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

—John C. Kondrup, the Danish Vice Consul in Washington, died on Thursday morning.

—V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, arrived in Washington on Thursday.

—The New York Produce Exchange has donated eleven hundred dollars for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers.

—A destructive fire occurred at Darien, Ga. The postoffice and several business houses were destroyed. Loss $50,000.

—Governor Woodson, of Missouri, has ordered an election on January 26th for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, in New York, Russell Sage resigned the office of President, and T. W. Parks was elected to fill the vacancy.

—The Rockland (Me.) Shoe Company has suspended, the entire capital having been absorbed in two and a half years. The liabilities exceed the assets forty thousand dollars.

—The Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad has been sold under a decree of the United States Court for $1,000,000. It was bought by representatives of the holders of the first mortgage bonds.

—It is reported in Detroit that Mr. Price, Managing Director, and Mr. Muir, Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, are to retire. Andrew Watson, Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, is to succeed Mr. Muir as Superintendent.

—At a Convention of the Western Tobacco Cutters' Association, representing the Middle and Western States, held in Cincinnati on Thursday, a resolution was adopted opposing the passage of a bill now pending in Congress permitting the sale of untaxed leaf tobacco to consumers.

—Notice has been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Benj. Balch, of Newburyport, of his intention to apply to the next General Court for an act of incorporation for the Darien Ship Canal Company, the capital not to exceed one hundred million dollars.

—King Kalakaua and suite arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, but was suffering from a bilious attack, and by the advice of his physicians did not leave his car, and consequently postponed the inspection of Chicago. The King left by a special train on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Road at 5:15 P. M.

—In the United States District Court at Memphis, on Thursday, the argument was continued on a motion to quash the indictment against the Gibson county Ku-Klux, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court, coupled with the fact that they were under indictments for the same offence. The motion was sustained by Judge Ballard, and the prisoners discharged.

—Ex-President Sage and Managing Director Hatch of the Pacific Mail Company, Commodore Garrison, of the New York and Brazil Company, and other gentlemen left New York on Thursday for Washington, on a summons of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, to testify, it is understood, in the matter of the steamship subsidies of the last and previous sessions.

—A Davenport (Iowa) dispatch says Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, who was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, telegraphed to the committee appointed to notify him of his election that he could not possibly accept, that he was bound to New York by parochial duties he could not neglect. The Convention then elected Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., by a small majority of both lay and clerical vote on the third formal ballot.

—A Sioux City dispatch says Little Bank-shot, a half-breed scout who was with General Custer's Black Hills expedition, came to Boise City, Dakotah, a few days since, and reports having seen in the Black Hills country recently, while hunting, stolen horses. A party of white men were prospecting in the vicinity of the lower hills. Their camp is well fortified and stocked with animals and wagons, and he thinks could defend themselves against large odds. His description of the party leads to the belief that they are a party who left Sioux City last fall, ostensibly on a hunting excursion, and who have not yet returned.

RAILWAY SUIT.

State of New York vs. Hugh J. Jewett and the Erie Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—A suit has been entered in the Supreme Court in the name of the people of the State of New York, by Attorney General Pratt, against Hugh J. Jewett and the Erie Railway Company. It is stated that while Jewett was elected in July last President for one year, he, as director, made a contract with it, as prescribed by the Board of Directors, whereby he, in form, became bound to serve the company as President for ten years, and the company became bound to accept his services for that time, and pay him $40,000 per annum therefor, or in all $400,000, a portion payable in cash and the remainder in notes. The Attorney General alleges that this contract is illegal, that the salary is grossly unreasonable and exorbitant, notwithstanding which the company has actually paid Jewett $25,000 cash and paid one of the notes, and intends to execute the whole contract unless restrained by the Court. The Attorney General also alleges that said Erie Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Company, another corporation organized under the laws of the State in or about the year 1854, entered into a combination and agreement whereby, among other things, it was agreed that the rates for transportation of live stock over and upon said roads should be made uniform, and each of said companies should, after a certain time, increase said rates, and that the earnings of each of such companies should be divided between them, the said combination and agreement being afterwards known to Mr. Jewett. The Attorney General says that such agreement is wholly illegal, and against public policy and the interest and rights of the people; that said companies not only had no power, but was expressly prohibited by law to make or be interested in the same; that Mr. Jewett has been executing the same, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to do so.

This summons and complaint was served upon Mr. Jewett and a member of the Board of Directors this evening.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 10, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.33	29	78	Calm.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.21	35	70	SW.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.20	31	80	W.	Lt. Snow.

Mean Barometer, 30.23.
Mean Thermometer, 31.
Highest Thermometer, 37.
Lowest Thermometer, 28.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 11, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States, light rain or snow, followed by colder and clearing weather, southerly winds, veering to westerly, and falling, followed by rising barometer.

Rheumatism.

A vitiated state of the blood is the primary cause of rheumatism, and the terrible racking pains and aches are merely the secondary consequences, which it is in vain to attempt to cure by external applications, liniments, etc., alone.

Every part of the system is liable to an attack of rheumatism; but the hips, loins, knees, ankles, wrists, and shoulders are its more ordinary preferences. It often shifts from one part to another, especially when in the acute stage, hence the inutility of blisters and liniments.

The cause is in the blood. Remove the cause, and the effect ceases. This we do by vegetable remedies. Regular neutralizers of the cause—antidotes to the poison.

These antidotes to the rheumatic diathesis we always keep on hand.

We prepare our own compounds, and have our prescriptions filled under our own supervision, out of the *best quality* of medicines, without regard to cost.

Give our system and remedies a trial if you are troubled with this painful disease, if you would be cured.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Don't Delay. Time is Short.

We shall positively close our business in this city, and now is the time to buy our handsome garments for Men and Boys' at greatly reduced prices to quit the business.

A. J. NUTTING,
C. O. D. Clothier, 42 & 44 Sixth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The great dramatic event of Miss Morris' engagement comes off this evening, when she will appear at her benefit in the character of *Lady Macbeth*, and there is no doubt but that she will have a rousing house, nearly every seat being already sold. The desire to see her representation of that great and difficult character, and compare it with that of Cushman, Janauschek and others, is quite general. The opinions of the New York press regarding Miss Morris' *Macbeth* differ somewhat; some of them praise her very highly and others are pretty severe in their criticisms. However, those who see her this evening will be best able to judge for themselves.

"Article 47" was repeated last night, but it has been produced so often that the audience was not as large as on previous evenings, even though Miss Morris does render the character of *Cora* so grandly that one could hardly become surfeited with her acting in it.

Library Hall—Aimee's Benefit.

M'lle Marie Aimee, decidedly the best representative of Opera Bouffe in the country, takes her farewell benefit this evening at Library Hall, on which occasion Offenbach's most noted production, and in which of all others the fair beneficiare excels, "La Perichole," will be performed for the first time in Pittsburgh. This piece invariably attracts a crowded house wherever produced; and to add to the attractiveness of the entertainment Aimee sings, *in English*, the song "She Was Pretty as a Picture," and dances a popular tune. She will also sing Opertis song "Sweet the Angelus," which was written for Lucca, and sung by her [with great success. Aimee is certainly a marvel in her way, and the troupe that supports her is excellent. As this is the last season in which she will appear in Opera Bouffe, and the season will close with the performance to-morrow night, her numerous admirers will see the necessity of making the most of it. This evening "La Perichole" will be given, with first appearance of Aimee in English song; Saturday matinee, "La Grand Duchesse," with popular prices of admission; the company concluding the engagement Saturday evening, with "La Belle Helene," by request.

Prof. Kidd's Entertainment.

The entertainment given by Professor Robt. Kidd, last evening, in the First U. P. Church, under the auspices of the students of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, was a most enjoyable affair throughout. It was entitled "An Evening with the Poets, Orators and Humorists," and consisted of a choice variety of readings, recitations and impersonations, including passages from the speeches and sermons of celebrated orators; examples of the language of the passions; the perils of teaching Grammar in a country school; Borlobooughus—Why the old man would not sell his farm. Bells of Shandon, Nos. 2 in the manor of Pittsburgh, attached to the partition at No. 217 Dec. Term, 1824, and recorded in Plan Book, Vol. 1, part 1, page 158, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning on the northerly side of Elm street and Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue 78 feet to Dinsmore alley, 85 thence along said lot 124 feet to an alley; thence along said alley 78 feet to Elm street, and thence along Elm street 124 feet to Wylie avenue at place of beginning, and that an order of said Court was obtained requiring you to appear in Court on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1875, to answer said petition.

F. K. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

de11:k34r

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.

I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation, that:

WHEREAS, Hugh McNeill, member of Select Council for the Fourth ward, City of Allegheny, having tendered his resignation, and said resignation having been accepted, the freemen of the said ward, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at the several places of holding elections in their respective Districts, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December, A. D., 1874, and elect by ballot one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Hugh McNeill.

The electors of the First District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, 1st precinct.

The electors of the Second District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, 1st precinct.

The electors of the Third District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, 1st precinct.

The electors of the Fourth District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, 2d precinct.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said City, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1874.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Mayor.

dell

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 11, 1874.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Troy Hill road Sewer, from Ravine street to Gang avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, December 22d, 1874, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS,
City Engineer.

de11:k29

C. W. ROBB, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 101 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

In the matter of the petition of the African M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to prove a lost Deed, No. 1627, December Term, 1874, in the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny co., Pa.:

To Emma Cosgrave, Grace Cosgrave, Fanny Cosgrave and Robert P. Mackey, and all other persons interested, you will please take notice that on the 5th of December, 1874, the above referred petition was presented in open Court, asking for leave to find the lost Deed from William Mackey, et uxor to the African M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., dated in the year 1845 or 1846, for Lots, numbers 123 and 87 in Wylie avenue, Bellvue or Shandon No. 2 in the manor of Pittsburgh, attached to the partition at No. 217 Dec. Term, 1824, and recorded in Plan Book, Vol. 1, part 1, page 158, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning on the northerly of Elm street and Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue 78 feet to Dinsmore alley, 85 thence along said lot 124 feet to an alley; thence along said alley 78 feet to Elm street, and thence along Elm street 124 feet to Wylie avenue at place of beginning, and that an order of said Court was obtained requiring you to appear in Court on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1875, to answer said petition.

F. K. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

de11:k34r

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

Having Purchased in the Eastern Markets last week a large lot of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,

Cloaks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods.
Flannels,
Blankets,
Cassimeres, &c.

We are prepared to offer extra inducements in Low Prices to purchasers of

DRY GOODS.

We respectfully solicit an examination, as these Goods are new and handsome, and cheaper than ever before sold.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Entire Stock Marked Down!

ALL OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS

TO BE CLOSED BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

You Can Get a Good Overcoat, All Wool, for $10.00,

Which is cheaper than the same Goods could be bought before the war.

Boston "One Price" Clothing House,

95 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23d,

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.,

Will open some extra good drives in

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

FLANNELS, &C.

Close cash trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine. Full lines just opened in

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Blankets,

FELT SKIRTS, &c.

AT BOTTOM PRICES---WHOLESALE ONLY.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

Have now on exhibition the most complete stock, comprising the

LATEST NOVELTIES AND NEWEST STYLES

Ever shown in this Market,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &C.,

In great variety at prices reduced to correspond with the times.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., 23 FIFTH AVE

New Fancy and Side Band Prints,
New Dress Goods and Alpacas,
New Men's and Boys' Wear.

ull erton Barred Flannels,
New Lisbon Barr ed Flannels,
Allegheny Barred Flannels

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Lowest Eastern Prices. Bargains in all Departments

Scarlet, Yellow, White and Gray Flannels, Canton Flannels, New Cheviots, White and Colored Blankets, Horse Covers

Felt and Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Nubias and Fancy Woolens

NEW FALL CARPETS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK

At Lower Prices.

HENRY McCALLUM,

New No. 77, Old 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence extensive improvements in one of our salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to reduce stock on hand nearly one-half, to which end we offer from TO-DAY, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock at LOWER PRICES than first-class goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

No. 101 Fifth Avenue, Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY,

FOR THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.

LICENSEES OF C. J. A. DICK.

Castings for Mills and General Machine Work Furnished Promptly. Orders solicited.

GEO. W. BIGGS,

159 Smithfield St.,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE SIXTH AVENUE,

OFFER FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

A large and elegant stock of

Ladies' Gold WATCHES,

Stone, Cameo and Gold Sets,

RANGING FROM $15 UPWARD.

SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,

IN KARAT RINGS,

DRESS AND BAND Bracelets,

Pendants, L

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:

DAILY GAZETTE.

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By mail for three months	2 50
By mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Clubs of five	1 50
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

SENATOR SCOTT has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to give relief to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

SENATOR MORTON is very outspoken in his views against the repeal of the Legal Tender law. He insists that it is a contract which the Government is as bound to keep as it is to pay interest in gold.

THE Allegheny Democratic Legislative delegation meet to-day to prepare a slate for the Legislature, so far as their particular demands are concerned. Minor offices aside, it is claimed that Allegheny county should have the Speakership of the House. Patterson and Carson are the contestants for the coveted honor.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S denial of the report that he gave expression to certain views in the finance question at an entertainment given to Mr. Forster put this courtesy in the right light, at the expense of his general popularity. The people very generally approved the outspoken views he is reported to have given utterance to.

WE REALLY fear that little Sammy, or "Sunset" Cox, is struggling vainly for the Speakership of the next Congress. His cool headed colleague, Fernando Wood, is deliberately cutting off his aspirations, and bidding ahead of him for the coveted honor. He has experience and astuteness that Cox is not possessed of, and while he does not abound in genial humor as does his smaller *confrere*, he has the faculty of more profoundly impressing those with whom he comes in contact. We hope, however, for the credit of the country, that neither of the two will succeed.

"A. J." has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He is satisfied with the result of the late elections; it was a great victory for the Democracy and the "Constitution." He thinks the negro has not the capacity to vote with sense and discretion; they are like so many mules and you had as well address an argument to a mule as to them; thinks the civil rights bill a strife-breeding measure and dangerous to the South. "A. J." believes, among other things, that he has made his calling and election to the United States Senate secure, which is some what further along, considering his other failures in that direction.

THE editorial declaration of the *Telegraph* that the conferees from Allegheny will vote for Robert P. Nevin for Congress, is, we are clearly informed, incorrect. The conferees, so far as heard from, do not sympathize with this idea. More than this, it was the sentiment of the County Committee that no independent candidate should be favored. Mr. Nevin is an independent candidate, having accepted the nomination tendered him by an independent list of voters. This, under party usages, puts him outside of this contest. Colonel John M. Thompson will receive the votes of the conferees, and will thus be the regular Republican candidate.

IN THE proposed re-arrangement of our system of levying and collecting taxes, we have a suggestion to offer. It is, that the graded system of per centages, which is to be applied in cases where taxes are paid before August, shall continue after August. That is, in place of adding ten per cent. on taxes not paid during July, let there be say two per cent. added in August, four per cent. in September, and so on. This, we judge, would be sure to equalize payments along through the year. The fact that ten per cent. is added in August serves to almost entirely stop payments,—the rule being to defer to the last moment. We fully believe that collectors' per centages would be saved by this plan.

THE Bonamy Price lectures on finance indicate surpassing interest, on his part, in the welfare of this country, so far as it may be affected by the mere question of currency. True, he is a Englishman, and all his ideas are those which the ironmasters and politicians of that country would have adopted here, and it is exceedingly kind on their part to send him over to indoctrinate us; but is there not just a trifle of impudence and selfish anxiety in it all. What would be the effect in this country, if Mr. Price's teachings were adopted. We would have, at once, hard money and free trade; and with it utter ruin to our iron industries and the various forms of manufactures struggling into strength. England, by crushing our manufacturers, would have a grand market, and a rich customer. Why, then, should she not do this? And what more innocent and effective way of cultivating free trade sentiment than having a person lecture under the auspices of prominent organizations in this country? We do not, however, think Mr. Forster is on a mission of this kind, as we see intimated.

MORTON has arranged a compromise of the libel suit Miss Proctor began against him, by conceding her innocence and paying a heavy bill of charges. The manoeuvring of the parties in the Beecher-Tilton suit is such as to debar us from any settled judgment as to the influence it is designed to have on the other suits. Miss Proctor has been supposed to be sufficiently friendly toward Mr. Beecher, to act in his interest, and the general interpretation put upon her suit was, that it was one of those important side issues that were designed to exert a large influence on the case of Beecher. If this is true, the withdrawal of the suit means one of two things: Either that the Beecher-Tilton suits are to be compromised, or that she has deserted Beecher, if she was acting indirectly in his interest. We do not attempt to interpret the case; but it has come, we think, to be the settled conclusion of the public that the principals in this series of suits have, each of them, bad cases, and are seeking for advantages, because they fear to face all the facts, or else that the entire proceedings represent a sham contest, to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The affair does not serve to impress the public with the moral purity of any of the parties.

THE *Commercial* has a ponderous article either for or against specie resumption, we hardly know which, that is amazing, to say the least. It accepts as a "practicable measure for resuming specie payments," the issue of $200,000,000 five per cent. gold bonds, which, it says, would place the Government in posesssion of enough gold to "maintain the redemption in coin of the $440,000,000 of its paper in circulation." This means, *borrow* enough gold to resume upon. Putting aside the criticism that we must attain specie payments, before we maintain them,—we suppose this is what "maintaining the redemption" means,—we did not know the Government had $440,000,000 of greenbacks out. The *law* fixes the limit at $382,000,000. But after pronouncing the measure practicable, the article proceeds to argue that it is impracticable. Even here, however, the same confusion of reasoning occurs. It argues that it would involve an increase of taxes, and mentions tea and coffee as the articles to be taxed through the tariff, and objects that this "would add just that much to the cost of living." Had the new financial writer for our contemporary consulted even so recent a document as the report of Secretary Bristow, he would have noticed some figures that would have convinced him that tea and coffee have been *higher* since the tariff was taken off than *they* were before. Still we do not suggest so so marvelous a writer.

EVANGELISM.

The *secular* press, more and more, has come to discuss the current phases of religious progress with as much freedom, and generally in as good taste as do the religious journals. We know of no reason why this should not be done. The movements of the great religious bodies are now made public, through the secular press, on the theory that the general public is interested; and if the daily press is not prompt and full in its reports of their proceedings, dissatisfaction is fully expressed. This has doubtless given rise to the somewhat general practice of commenting editorially on religious subjects, the theory being that what is reported may be editorially analyzed. Thiscity has been more or less interested, for awhile past, in certain "gospel meetings," or services of a revival nature, in which two Chicago gentlemen act as leaders,—the services consisting of singing, prayers, an address, sermon, or exhortation, narrations of Christian experience, and inquiries by and instructions to, those who are aroused to a personal interest in the subject of religion. So far as we have seen or heard, these services have been conducted properly, and are free from unfavorable criticism. But they serve to inspire the inquiry, "why do we need Evangelists?"

Looked at in the light of results, it is noticeable that all the elements of persuasion and force brought into play in these gospel meetings, are possessed in larger measure by ministers and laymen in our city than by the "strangers within our gates." There is magnetism in the voice of the singer,—but not more than many others in our city possess. There is simplicity, directness, appropriateness, and energy in the speaker; but we can readily name others in our city who possess these qualities in larger measure. We judge the fact that the new-comers are strangers is one element in their favor. They allow themselves to be advertised and go forward with a zeal and earnestness, and resort to methods which, while warmly applauded by good, prominent ministers and laymen in our city, they would hesitate to resort to themselves. Imagine the fences and dead walls posted with flaming notices that certain of our prominent ministers of several denominations, would engage in a "Gospel Meeting" at the Opera House! We venture that their courage would require toning up before they would readily consent to face this. Yet it is a part of their calling. The trouble is, they have fallen into methods and mannerisms; there is an unwritten law touching dignity and the proprieties, and while they really desire to see the community stirred and bettered, they have not the moral courage to lead in extraordinary methods to that end, and so compromise with conscience and dignity by backing up strangers who will do it. Thus the fact of being strangers is an advantage.

It is, however, one of the nice questions in practical Christian working to determine when, by what methods, and to what extent, special evangelistic efforts shall be carried. It is generally recognized as true that perpetual efforts of this character tend to either of two results: The nervous and emotional natures are excited, while those of phlegmatic temperament are made callous and unimpressible. Hence it is very generally accepted as true, that such efforts should be occasional. The Methodists are apt to resort to them at camp meetings, held in the Summer, and at extra meetings held in the Fall or Winter. Several of the other denominations use special services as indications seem to warrant; and a few employ consecutive instruction and training as means of ingathering. These remarks indicate also that there are differences of method among the several denominations. The point, however, in all of them, is to arouse the people by means of direct and pungent appeal, and by religious songs and prayers. After this, conversations, instructions, and personal efforts are employed to complete the work. In all this, there is evidently need of great discrimination and judgment. The problem is that of effectively and wisely wielding moral forces. Yet sometimes this most delicate and sensitive of all the influences that are subject to our effort is attacked as though it were mere brute matter. On the other hand, however, is the danger of such extreme sensitiveness as to defer all effort, thus leaving a timid, yet anxious spirit to grope in blindness, where sympathy and counsel would save it. The problem is one of extreme delicacy, yet that requires at times for its solution, sturdy, but refined and well directed boldness.

There is, however, in all these Evangelistic efforts, one noticeable fact,—that direct appeals, based on sound and clear reasons, are most successful. All the other elements favorable, and a knowledge of human nature sufficient to enable the party acting to direct his efforts wisely, seems most successful. This, however, is not fully within the scope of this article to discuss.

Evangelistic movements are numerous and varied. Messrs. Moody and Sankey represent a phase, similar to the "gospel meetings" being held in this city. These are laymen, laboring in accord, and with the aid of the ministry. In various parts of the country are "praying bands," numbering from ten to twenty persons each, who conduct services of singing, exhortation and prayer. There are also several lady evangelists,—one originally a Quakeress, and one a colored woman. In the Methodist church, there is a "holiness association," the leading members of which are ministers, some of them quite prominent. They hold services at churches where they are invited during the Fall and Winter, but have an immense tent, which they move from place to place where national camp meetings are held in Summer. In the Catholic Church "Missions" are held, which are a kind of Evangelistic enterprise. These are all specialties. We do not wish it inferred that churches or denominations that do not resort to these extraordinary methods are devoid of Evangelistic energy. All that serves to extend and advance religious influence may properly come under this head,—and a vast deal of quiet work is done, that is very valuable and effective.

PERSONAL.

ROSWELL SEYMOUR, Jr., has been appointed engineer in charge of the eastern division of the Erie canal.

MAJOR THOMAS TAYLOR, of Louisiana, passed through all the perils of the war of 1812, only to die whooping cough, at the age of 95, last week.

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR is one of the counsel for Theodore Tilton in the suit he brings against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for $100,000 damages.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER left property valued at about $1,500,000. He made a will some time previous to his death, but its provisions are not made public.

HON. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, died Tuesday, aged 75. Mr. Gregory was the first Mayor of Jersey City, and in 1848 was a member of Congress.

AMONG the young ladies to make their debut in Washington society this winter are daughters of Senator Wadleigh, Admirals Worden, Porter, and Poore, and General Emory.

SENATOR MORTON occupied his seat in the Senate on Thursday, looking much better than for several years. He was warmly congratulated by Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

JUDGE SWAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, reached his seventieth year on Monday last. He is therefore entitled, under the law, to retire from the bench on full pay, and intends to do so, but has not yet fixed the time.

HERE is the latest romantic story: To avoid mortifying her lover's family, who are very poor, a Montreal heiress was married the other day in a plain Swiss muslin, costing twenty dollars, when her underclothing was valued at two thousand dollars.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Great Britain for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. Adam Black, the publisher of the "Waverley Novels," and for many years associated with Baron Moncrieff, then the Right Hon. James Moncrieff, in the representation of Edinburgh in Parliament.

PRINCE BISMARCK has begun to give his usual course of Parliamentary soirees. It is noted that this year he has not issued invitations to any members of the Ultramontane, Socialist, and Polish parties, on the ground, as it is stated in the newspapers, that whether he does or not they never accept.

THE Empress of Russia was imprudent in England, made unseasonable excursions and caught cold. Her attendants were alarmed, for Her Majesty's health is delicate at best, and her lungs are not strong. So Dr. Botkine, her regular medical attendant, was urgently sent for. He at once declared that the Empress must leave England, and she is now on her way to some point on the shores of the Mediterranean.

MARY E. TILLOTSON thus addresses the people of North America: "This world has not yet produced her grandest specimens of the female form. Petticoats have perverted her, dragged upon her spinal anatomy, disarranged her vital organs, and made her truly a wretched remnant of a past glory. No earthly salvation for people whose women wear petticoats instead of pantaloons. Iehabod!"

THE Duc de Praslin is about to marry Miss Forbes, an American young lady, who has been for some time a resident in Paris. The Duke has two brothers, of whom one, Comte Horace de Choiseul, is married to the sister of the Prince of Beauvan, and six sisters—the Countesses Alfred de Gramont, de Robesart, and Eugene de Chabannes, and the Marquises de Pamperade Roburent, de Montalembert d'Esse, and d'Adda Salvatora.

DANIEL MOSSART, the well-known watch inventor, has just been taken to the insane asylumn, at Kalamazoo, Mich. He has been for years at work on a watch which, without being larger than usual, was to show quarter seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week, days of the month, and months of year, and every fifth time it was opened to wind itself. He had completed it, and had received a large offer for the right to manufacture it. A short time ago he took the model apart to fix, and being unable to put it together again, some part having probably been lost, the intense mental application upon the difficulty has deranged his mind.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

HUMMEL & Co's planing mill, at Selinsgrove, Pa., was burned last Wednesday night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

A FARMER, named Klein, was murdered and robbed on Monday night on the Turnpike, at a point called "The Notch," about two miles from Scranton. His young son, who was driving a short distance ahead, was not molested.

SINCE the 24th of May, 1873, the date of the fall of the Thiers government, 113 newspapers have been subjected to various penalties by the French government for the forbidden freedom of comment on the acts of the authorities.

THE opening chapters of the new serial, "The Story of the Sevenoaks," by Dr. J. G. Holland, will appear in *Scribner's Monthly* for January. The advance sheets show it to be a work of unusual interest and of greater power than the author's previous works of fiction.

FROM Florida comes the story of Delia Jones, a full blooded negress, forty years of age. She fell desperately in love with a young white man, a carpenter, and realizing the fact that he could never be anything to her, she turned her property into cash ($7,250), left it to him by will, and then went off and drowned herself.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S blood boils and her spine rises when she comes to this part of her lecture: "Among the Brahmins in Southern India, when the husband takes a wife, he binds around her neck the badge of ownership, as you bind your badge of ownership about the neck of your Spitzbergen dog. She cooks for husband's food, stands behind and serves him, and when he has finished his meal she eats what he has left, if he leaves anything, and if not, she gets along the best way she can."

THE Navajo Indians now visiting Washington are dressed in their native costume, consisting of pants made of elegantly tanned buck-skin, resembling in cut the old-fashioned knee-breeches, and ornamented with silver buttons made by themselves. Their pants are [illegible] to suit the owner's taste. All wear calico shirts of bright colors, and over all the elegant blankets of their own make. Manuclito now finishes his attire with a tall hat, which gives evidence of having seen its best days.

THE trial of Jesse Pomeroy, called by some of the newspapers "the boy fiend," has commenced in Boston, and the progress will doubtless be followed with care by every student of social science. It will be remembered that the boy Pomeroy has at various times manifested a most extraordinary mania for murder, or for maiming and mutilating helpless children, and his repeated offenses having led to the belief that he is incorrigible, Boston society is at a loss to know whether it is better to confine him for life or to put an end to his malevolent existence.

A LETTER from Duluth, Minn., gives the following discouraging account of the business prospects of that city: "Hotels are closed; no new houses are building; many old ones are for rent, and the windows of numerous shops and stores are covered with dust and cobwebs. The elevators and warehouses are almost empty; the steamers come in and go out with freights that hardly pay running expenses; no one has any money; no one does any business, but all live on credit and hope for brighter days. The present collapse of the Northern Pacific Railroad has demoralized Duluth; the price of wheat is so low that the elevators stand idle, and everything and everybody at the head of Lake Superior looks seedy and forlorn."

THE GLENDENNING VERDICT.

The Charges Against Glendenning and How the Vote Stood.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, by the Jersey City Presbytery, having been concluded, and the committee made their report, dissolving his pastoral relations with the church in which he was pastor, a statement of the charges and the vote on each specification will prove interesting to those who have followed the case from the commencement:

CHARGE 1—Seduction of, and illicit intercourse with, an unmarried woman.

Specification 1—In that on or about the 4th day of July, 1873, the Rev. John S. Glendenning did, under promise of marriage, seduce Miss Mary Ellen Pomeroy, formerly of Jersey City Heights, and lately deceased. Sustained, 5; not sustained, 16.

Specification 2—In that on subsequent occasions the Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated his acts of sexual intercourse with the said Mary Ellen Pomeroy at various times between July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874. Sustained, 9; not sustained, 12.

Specification 3—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning repeated at various times his acts of sexual intercourse with the said Mary Ellen Pomeroy between the dates July 4, 1873, and July 1, 1874, as aforesaid, the same resulting in the birth of a child by said Mary Ellen Pomeroy. Sustained, 9; not sustained, 12. Thereupon the first charge was declared not sustained.

CHARGE 2—Breach of promise of marriage.

Specification—In that about the month of May or June, 1873, John S. Glendenning gave to Miss Mary E. Pomeroy an engagement ring, and both before, particularly thereafter, maintained with her such intimate intercourse as to lead to a conviction on the part of others of the existence of an engagement of marriage between them, and led her to declare the existence of such an engagement to a number of parties; and that notwithstanding this Rev. John S. Glendenning did emphatically refuse without just cause to consummate a marriage with her. Sustained 8; not sustained 13. Therefore the second charge was declared dot sustained.

CHARGE 3—Falsehood.

Specification—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning, having visited for some time previous to the birth of the child of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy a hospital in Clinton place, in the city of New York, and then having sought to procure accommodation for a woman expecting to be delivered of a child afterwards deny the same to be true. Sustained, 2; not sustained, 19. Thereupon the third was declared not sustained.

CHARGE 4—Unministerial and unchristian conduct.

Specification 1—In that about eight weeks before the birth of Miss Mary Pomeroy's child, the Rev. John S. Glendenning did procure from her, by means of personal violence, a writing exonerating him from blame in reference to her.

Sustained, 8; not sustained, 19.

Specification 2—In that the Rev. John S. Glendenning compromised his Christian character by making Miss Pomeroy so frequently, and at such unseasonable hours, and living on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety, especially as he at the same time declared that no more than the ordinary relations of life existed between them. Sustained, 16; not sustained, 5. Therefore the fourth charge was declared not sustained as to specification first and sustained as to specification second. Two elders were excused from voting.

IMPROVING THE OHIO.

Gen. Humphreys' Report—A Few Practical Suggestions from an Old Boatman—The Great Advantage of Improvement—Some Objections Answered — Facts and Figures for Congressmen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The publication in your paper some time since of a portion of the forthcoming report of Chief Engineer Humphreys, on the improvement of the Ohio river, does not seem to attract that interest nor receive that degree of attention which the great importance of the subject demands. Heretofore, to speak of improving the Ohio by locks and dams, among river men who have had experience on the Monongahela slackwater, would be the most unpopular subject you could mention. The system, however, proposed by Gen. Humphreys removes the principal objections to this mode of improving the river.

The main features of these improvements consist in dams, with low lifts being only six feet. With the present experience in dam building such locks and dams can be made with very little liability to get out of order. Another very important feature is the *moveable dam*, which has been fully tested in France. It is so adjusted as to easily open the passage and let boats proceed without going through the locks when the river is sufficiently high for that purpose, and when the water falls then they pass through the locks, which are made so large that a boat can pass with ten barges and a full flat without breaking up her tow, which is the source of so much delay and labor on the Monongahela.

Such an improvement would be attended with immense benefits, providing the Government would look upon these great water courses as natural highways designed for the benefit of the people. Its duty in regard to them should be the removal as far as possible of all obstructions both natural and artificial, and to relieve them of burthens in the shape of tolls. Had we such an improvement this year there would not have accumulated thirteen million bushels of coal, thereby absorbing the capital of the operators and keeping it out of the reach of consumers. The cost of the transportation of coal would in many ways be reduced: One class of boats would then be sufficient, say medium size such as cost about twenty thousand dollars, saving the cost of the large class costing, some of them, sixty thousand and this smaller class would be amply sufficient, especially if the improvement was continued up the Monongahela (which by all means it should be). Then the boats could take their barges to and from the mines to their destination without the necessity of taking them to expensive harbors below the slackwater, and tying up in the river. There would also be a saving in the number of barges necessary to carry on the business. With all these advantages the improving would be kept filled up, thereby favorably competing with any other source of supply. At the ratio of increase for the last ten years it would be but a short time until the shipments would reach one hundred million bushels, which at twelve cents would be a profitable rate both for producers and consumers. That amount would put twelve million of dollars into the channels of trade each year.

The value of the improvement is still more evident in the light of the subject of cheap transportation for the grain and other heavy productions of the west to the seaboard, a subject that is attracting so much attention at the present time. If the Trans-Allegheny water way is practicable (and there are a good many who believe it is, among whom are some eminent engineers,) then barges (carrying from eight to ten thousand bushels of grain) could be floated on the Mississippi, and towed in fleets of from six to eight, to the point of intersection with the canal, and by their own power propelled to the port on the Atlantic that would be so fortunate as to be selected as the entrepot of this great system of interstate navigation. The out-bound trip of these barges would perhaps be as valuable as their in-bound trip.

In view of the fact that there are at least two Committees of Congress and a Commission of citizens to report on these subjects in all their aspects, and also in view of the general interest that is felt throughout the country on the subject of cheaper modes of transportation, I think Congress will not hesitate to make the small appropriation asked for by General Humphreys to construct so important a link in the great improvement as the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. This amount might cut off some of the other appropriations—the Navy for instance—and not damage the service very much either. This insignificant sum of three millions would be the most profitable investment that the general through their Government could make, and would benefit a larger extent of territory and greater number of people than any other that I can think of. As the Congress is in session, I think the subject should be more extensively agitated.

There would be numerous incidental advantages growing out of such an improvement, only one of which I will take time to mention now, that is the number of perfectly safe harbors that the locks and dams would create in time of a break up in the ice. Enough property would be saved by this alone in a few years, the value of which would go a long way toward making the whole concern. AN OLD BOATMAN.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
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For twenty years Dress Goods have not been sold as low as at our present prices. Space here will admit of the mention of but few of the many bargains we offer:
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Special bargains in Black Dress Silks.
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Special bargains in Serges, Sateens, &c.
Special bargains in Black Dress Goods.
Special bargains in Finest Dress Goods.
Ladies' Suits,
Jackets and Sacques,
Shawls, all Kinds.
This department is fully supplied with everything New and Desirable, and prices will be found satisfactory to all our customers.
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At extraordinary low prices.
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES.
Special Bargains in
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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LARGE ARRIVALS OF
CHOICE GOODS
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In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the
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Misses' and Children's Cloaks,
LADIES'
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SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,
Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.
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We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's
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The demand for the BROOKLYN CELEBRITIES, is so great that I have perfected arrangements for supplying them in any quantity, from one picture to one hundred thousand. The photographs are splendid, mounted artistically on buff mounts, corners rounded, and name printed under each picture. I will send you any one named, as a sample for 10 cents. I will send you any three you may name for 25 cents. I will send you the whole nine for 50 cents.
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Making six of the leading Brooklyn Scandal Celebrities and three Photographs of the most laughable puzzles ever published.
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Owing to the immense crowds of customers who throng our establishment during the days immediately preceding Christmas, we would be pleased to have as many as possible call before that time. Still we will be glad to see all whenever it suits them. Having five (5) of the largest and best lighted sales rooms, in addition to the basement, West of New York, covering a space of sixty-five thousand square feet—well supplied with Goods throughout, we can promise to give full satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
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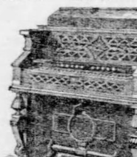
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

4 stop Cabinet Case, formerly	$145	now $ 85
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, December 11, 1874.

The tendency of the banks is toward dullness,—there being a decided falling off in the demand for discounts, as well as in current transactions. The rates remain, however, very firm. There is much complaint at this, but we judge there is a reason for the firmness of rates that is not openly talked of. The truth is, paper is very closely scrutinized, and in the present condition of trade there is a very decided fear, on the part of the banks, of being involved. The undercurrent feeling is one of decided distrust; and this extends much more widely than is generally believed. With this, it is much easier, and far more agreeable to discourage applications by making high rates than by openly refusing applicants. Still further, it is claimed that there are unusual risks in loaning money now, and that at all times the amount of interest or discount charged is commensurate with the risk taken.

—In New York Wednesday money was abundant, and the rates for call loans, 3½@6 per cent., were rather a disappointment to lenders, who had been expecting an opportunity for more profitable employment of their balances on the liberal facilities afforded by the last bank statement. The business was mostly at 5 per cent. Only a very little was done at 2½, and that at the close, when most borrowers had already supplied themselves for the day.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* If it were possible to suspect the President and Secretary of the Treasury of sarcasm in their annual documents it might seem that there was something of it in their expressions that "with the resumption of specie payments free banking might safely be authorized." It seems to have slipped out of their minds that *on a specie basis* banking is already free, and has been so since July, 1870; therefore their suggestions that duly certain provisions of banking may be made free with safety are superfluous.

—In Philadelphia there is some little firmness in money, but we do not feel authorized to make any change in rates, which we continue to quote call loans at 5 per cent., strictly first class two-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 5 to 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first-class three to four months' paper, with good collateral, 5 to 6 per cent.; the same character of paper on the same time, with Government collateral, 5 per cent. The lower grades of paper are, of course, subject to higher rates.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	110¼	111¼
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupons	113⅝	113⅝
5-20 1862 "	112⅝	112⅝
20—1864 "	114½	114½
" 1865 "	116⅜	116⅜
" 1865 new.	114⅜	114⅜
" 1867 "	119⅛	119⅛
" 1868—coupons	119⅛	119⅛
10-40's	113	113¼
Currency 6's	124½	124½
New 5 per cents.	112⅛	112⅝
10-40's—coupons	113⅛	113⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	101⅝
Erie	26⅝	27⅜
L. C.	87	87
C. C. & I.	87	87
St. Paul	38⅝	38⅝
Do. Pref.	57½	57½
Michigan Southern	89½	89½
Do. Central	82	82⅛
North Western Common	46⅜	47⅜
Do. Pref	61⅝	61⅝
Rock Island	101¼	101¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97½
Pacific Mail	30⅝	30⅝
Western Union Telegraph	82⅝	82⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅛	31½
Union Pacific	35	35
Toledo & Wabash	30½	30½
Harlem	140	140
Adams Express	113	114⅝
American Express	63⅝	64⅜
W., Fargo & Co. Express	82⅜	82½
Quicksilver	32	
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼
A. & P. Pref.		16⅞
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25⅜	26⅜
Panama	117	
Iron Mountain	25⅝	

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	82	
" scrip	105¾	105⅝
Reading	54⅜	
United Cos. of N. J.	120½	
Oil Creek	83	83½
Lehigh Valley	62	62½
Central Transportation	42⅜	43
Empire Do	55	55
P. C. & St. L. 7's		73

NEW YORK, December 10, 1874.

Money 3½@4, prime mercantile paper 6@7, next grade 7@8, and miscellaneous 10@15. Sterling was firm at 484½@485 for sixty days and 489¾@490 for sight. The customs receipts were $346,000. Gold opened at 110¾ and closed at 111¼. The carrying rates were 1, 2, and flat; borrowing 1 and 3. After the room closed 11 5-16 was bid, and offerings made at 11⅜. The clearings were $34,000,000. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were dull. State bonds were nominal. The stock market at the commencement of business, but shortly after became active and strong under the lead of Pacific Mail, Western Union and Erie, and prices advanced ½ to 1 per cent. Later on there was a decline all around, but during the afternoon the whole market was buoyant, with Lake Shore, Northwest, Western Union and Erie as features, the latter going up 1¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day on a report that A. T. Stewart had purchased the Grand Opera House from the Erie Railroad Company. C. C. C. & I. declined to 87, and afterwards rose to 89, and. This weakness is attributed to the fact that the Atlantic & Great Western road had been put into a receiver's hands. A rumor is current that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has secured, or is about to secure, control of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The controversy regarding this road for some time past has been between the Illinois and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The Panama Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. The transactions to-day aggregated 142,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwest Common, 7,000 St. Paul, 27,000 Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohio, 8,000 Wabash, and 7,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113⅝@5-20's of '62, 112⅝; do of '64, 114⅝; do of '65, 116⅜; do of '67, 119¼; do of '68, 119⅝; do new, 113⅝; do of '67, 119¼; do of '68, 119⅝; new 5s, 112⅝; 10-40's, 113⅛; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 73½; do new, 75; Virginia new, 59; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 22; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¾; Quicksilver, 32½; Adams Express, 114¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 65¼; United States Express, 64; Pacific Mail, 40; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 89¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 47¾; do. preferred, 61½; Rock Island, 101¼; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 38⅝; do. pref'd, 57½; Toledo & Wabash, 30½; do. preferred, 45; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 22½; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 31½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 96½; Burlington & Quincy, 106½; Panama, 118½; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union Pacific, 35¼; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½.

LONDON, December 10—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 91⅝@91¾; account, 92⅛@92⅜; '65, 106¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 104⅞; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 103; Erie, 24¾; do preferred, 38.

PARIS, December 10.—Rentes 72f 40c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, December 10, 1874.

Trade continues dull, and the leading merchandise markets present but little that is really new or important. The arrivals of grain, especially Corn and Oats, have increased very perceptibly within the past few days, but as a good deal of that now coming for down the lakes is in store, the stock in hands of dealers, as yet, is not large. The hog product, according to our dispatches of yesterday, has reached still another point in Chicago, and Cincinnati was reported considerably firmer. Flour and the Grocery trade continue dull, and prices are new unchanged, while no material change is noted in any other leading branch of trade.

GROCERIES—There is an average demand, mostly, however, for small lots, but with continued liberal receipts, stocks are still increasing and prices are not firmer; we continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60 to 65c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.50@3.75 per bbl.

BEANS—Continue dull, and with a supply in excess of present requirement, prices remain nominal and can be quoted at $1.80@2.00 for mediums, and $2@2.10 for navies.

BROOM CORN—The market continues very strong, and with a steady demand and limited receipts, the supply is small, and the recent advance in prices is fully sustained; good to prime hurl quotable at 10@10½c per lb.

BUTTER—The arrivals, especially of the finer grades, which are now coming quite freely, continue moderate, but common stock is dull and neglected, with the supply accumulating. Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 30@32c, as to quality; sales of an occasional package at 34@35c, but dealers generally recognize 32@33c. as the top of the market for the very best; medium to good, 29@30c; common 12@15c.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 16½@17c; New York do, 17@17½c.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Dull and almost out of season; quotable at $5@6 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock in this market is not large, but owners do not seem inclined to accept current prices, and the demand is only moderate for small lots. Apples quotable at 9@9c, as to quality, and Peaches, (halves) at 8½@9c.

EGGS—The market continues firm and prices remain unchanged; fresh quotable at 28@29 in bbls, 29 to 30 in cases. Pickled, 20 to 25, as to quality, and dull.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, but trade is far from what it has been for several years past, as there are but few country orders, and dealers have to depend upon the city trade, and they are not getting all of that. Shipping is also quiet and the ice gorge is preventing direct from first hands. Prices unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Winonas, and $5.25@5.50 for Spring wheats; XXX, $5.25 to $6 for red and $6.25 to $6.75 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50 to $5.75.

GAME—Is coming in quite freely, and the market is overstocked. Following are the current rates: Whole Deer, 10 to 12c ₱ ₹.; Venison Saddles, 14 to 15c ₱ ₹.; Quarters, 9 to 10c ₱ ₹.; Rabbits, 75c ₱ dozen; Squirrels, 50 ₱ dozen; Quail, $1 to $1.25; wild Turkeys, $1.50 to $2 ₱ pair; Ruffed Grouse, $1 to $1.50 ₱ pair; Prairie Chickens, 25 to 30c ₱ pair; wild Ducks, $1 to $1.50 ₱ doz.

GROCERIES—Business in all branches of the grocery trade continues quiet, as the holiday trade for all kinds of goods is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, and no improvement is expected now until after the holidays, and after quarterly settlements have been gone through with. Retailers all complain of dull and hard times, rendered so by many people being out of employment. And, in addition, to a large curtailment in their business, they report collections as being very slow and unsatisfactory. As a consequence, as jobbers' customers are unable to pay the retailer, the latter, in many instances, is unable to meet the claims of the jobber's sales, and this accounts for the large falling off in business; our wholesale merchants, as a rule, prefer a diminished business to increasing their bad debts, and retailers, who, prior to the panic, could get all the goods they wanted on credit, are now obliged to pay cash, and in the most of case, they are obliged to curtail their purchases. Coffee was reported more active in New York yesterday, but Baltimore was quiet and unchanged. Molasses still reported fairly active and firm at New Orleans, while Sugar, on the other hand, was reported weaker.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10⅛
Granulated	11⅛	Ex. C	Standard 10¼
Powdered	11⅜	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8⅝@ 9¼		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	55@60
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEE.			
Rio Good	20 @21	Fancy Roasted	26
Rio Prime	22@23	Roasted Java	30
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
Roasted Laguayra	28		
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	6¾@7	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8½		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	70@75
Demarara	60@65		

DRIED MEATS—Receipts of all kinds of grain, but particularly of Corn and Oats, have been much larger during the past day or two, but, as already intimated, the bulk of it has been consigned and was sold to arrive, so that the stock in the hands of dealers, as yet, is by no means large. Further more, there is reason to believe that neither retailers nor consumers hold as much stock as they did three months before, and the effect of this is a steadier feeling, the markets are still holding their own. Wheat is firmer in tone but unchanged; we continue to quote No. 2 red and white at $1.15@1.18, and amber and white at $1.20 to $1.25. The Oat market is reported steady, with sales at 41 to 42c, as to quality; mixed Corn, 46@47c; shelled, 48@50c, as to quality and Shelled 78 to 80. Rye is in demand at $1.05@1.10, and Ohio Fall Barley is still quoted at $1.35 to $1.40.

HAY—There is a fair demand for baled, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices are without quotable change, ranging, on track, from $20 to $24 ₱ ton, according to quality and condition. Loose is selling from country wagons, $25 to $30.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted, by the carload, at $1.65@1.70 ₱ cwt; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $1.70@1.75; Middlings, $1.40@1.60; Oil Meal, $2.

The market is unchanged, and the market is rather firmer.

ONIONS—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; $3 to $4 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Is abundant and dull. Dressed Chickens, 9 to 10c; Live Chickens, 12 to 14 cents; old stock, 8 to 10. Live Chickens, 40 to 50 cents ₱ pair.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand, but prices are unchanged: Peach Blows quoted, on track, by the carload, at 87 to 90c; other kinds quotable at 80@85c. Sweet Potatoes, in barrels, $3.50 to $4; the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Our regular dispatch, of yesterday, reported that market more active and firmer, but Cincinnati, the same day, was dull, and hogs were lower. Receipts and shipments were heavy. The future of the market, to-day the least, is rather misty.

Mess Pork	$22.00@22.50	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces	15
Ham Sausage	10	Do., in barrels	16
Lard-Ord., per gal	12	Do., in bk'ts	16
Lard-Ord., per lb	11	Do., 1 lb pails	17
Do., in ½ bbls	12	Do., in bk'ts	16
Do., in bk'ts	12	Do., 3 lb pails	17
Lard-Prime Leaf in kegs	14	Do., 5 lb do	17
Do., in bbls	15	Do., 10 lb do	17
Do., in bk'ts	16	Lard-Ref. for sum-mer use	13

BACON—Sold and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, wooden 3c ₱ ₹.

TALLOW—Is in good supply and demand; country, 7 to 7½; city, 8 to 8½.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, December 10, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acids, sorts	18@ 35	Oil, Anise	$2.50@4.00
24 select	50@ 55	Bergam	7.00@8.00
1st select	60@ 65	Cassia	2.00@2.50
Acid, Citric	1.30@1.40	Castor	1.80@2.00
Oxalic	20@ 24	Lemon	4.75@5.00
Tartaric	60@ 65	Linseed	85@ 88 gal
Alcohol	2.60@2.70 gal	Neatsfoot	90@1.00 gal
Aloes, cape	18@ 20	Olive	2.25@2.50@3.00
A Barb	40@ 47		Qts 6.25@6.50@7
Soco	75@		Pts 3.25@3.50@3
Alum	4½@ 5½	Orange	3.00@3.50
Ammo., Aq.	8@ 12	Origanum	70@1.20
Carb	22@ 25	Pennyroyal	3.00
Arnica, Flor	15@ 20	Peppermint	6.00
Assafœtida	38@ 40	Sassafras	90@1.00
Balm Gilead	45@ 50	Winter's	2.75@3.00
Canada	35@ 38	Origanum, pchble	25@ 35
Bay Rum	2.75@3.50 gal	Pot. Bi Carb	20
Bls. Sub car	3.00@3.50	Bi Chrom	30
Sub nit	2.25@2.50	Bromide	50@ 65
Blue Mass	1.10	Chlorate	30@ 35
Vitriol	12@ 15	Iodide	3.50@3.75
Borax, ref'd	18@ 19	Quinine	2.45@2.55 oz
Brim., Roll	4@ 5	Rhei, Gonl	1.25
Flor, sulp	4@ 5	Gin, F. I	18
Buchu	16@ 25	Gin, Jam	20
Calomel	2.20	Opodel P	1.50
Camphor	38@ 40	Jalap P	85
Camwood	8@ 9	Rhubarb	1.00@1.50
Cantha, Gor. Rom	40	Pow	1.00@1.50
Chloral Hyd	2.40	Sar, Hond	58
Chloroform	1.05@1.15	Sar, Mex	28
Cinchon. Flav	70@ 80	Sarsap	1.20
Red	1.20@1.30	Spignola	45
Yellow	90@1.00	Val, Eng	25
Cochineal	80@ 90	Saffron Am	60@1.00
Copperas	2@ 3	Sal Ammon	14@ 16
Cream Tar	40@ 48	Epsom	3@ 4
Cubebs	18@ 20	Glauber	2½@ 4
Dovers Pow'd	2.10@2.15	Rochelle	35
Ergot	7@ 10	Salpetre	8@ 9½
Ether, Nit	42@ 44	Seed, Can'y	13@ 15
Sul	65@ 70	Cardam	1.80@2.00
Ex, Logw'd	40@ 47	Hemp	7½@ 8
Liqu, Cal	40@ 47	Mustard	8@ 10
Ext	60	Stramo, Acts	75@ 80
Fustic	3@ 4	Tansy	2.00
Glycer, Pure	25@ 35	Tinney	28
Hoarhound	6@ 8	Sledge	85@ 90
Indigo, Mad	1.00@1.20	Soap, Castile	13@ 16
S. F.	1.10@1.25	White	18@ 21
Iodine	4.75@5.00	Soda Ash	3@ 4
Iodoform		Sal	6@ 7
Juniper Ber	7@ 9	Strych, Cry	2.90@2.75 oz
Logwood	12@ 15	Pots	2.25@2.50
Madder	12@ 17	Sugar Lead	24@ 28
Magnes, Cal	80@1.00	Turpen, spts	48@ 50 gal
Carb	20@ 25	Var, Cudb'l	1.85@4.00
Manna, Flo	65	Copal	1.25@2.00 gal
Morph, Sul, S	2.25@6.50 oz	Damar	1.50@1.80 gal
Nit, Silver	1.05@1.10	Japan	90@1.00 gal
Opium	10.20 lb	Venet, Red	2½@ 4½ lb
Pow'd	13.60 lb	Whiting	1½@ 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, December 10, 1874.

The crude market was steady at the advance of yesterday, but late in the day it was reported easier; quoted at 82½ to 85 for immediate shipment, and we are cognizant of a sale of two thousand barrels at the outside figure. Refined was quoted at 9½ to 9¾ cts on the basis for delivery at Philadelphia, 11½; New York 11½ to 11¾c, with the market easier at the close.

The American *Manufacturer*, of this week, in alluding to the conflict between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Conduit Pipe Line Company, and the latest phase in the discussion, the taking up of the pipe by the Conduit Pipe's Run, thereby destroying the connection, remarks: It remains to be seen what steps will next be taken by the Conduit Company. That they will finally succeed in laying their pipe through to the city there can be no doubt. The great oil interests demand it, and will not be satisfied with anybody on its side, the obstruction will in good time be removed. And right here, we would suggest that a line of wall between the oil region and this city, cannot be sealed or sapped, it must be "flanked." If the Conduit Company cannot obtain natural (and we think should be the legal) rights of this city, a demand must be made on the legislature to expunge that part of the "act" pipe line which prohibits crossing the county from its benefits. That part of the law was begotten by chicanery, in the interests of a corporation, and legislation of the same kind is disgraceful and county, as well as those of the oil region, and it should be erased from the statute books with the last possible dispatch. What ever new Chamber of Commerce propose to do about it?

The Barrel trade continues dull, and prices are nominal at $1.20@1.25 for countries, and $1.30@1.35 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	2,500
Parker & Co	Perrysville	969
G M Robinson	Freedom O W	154
Taft & P	Paine A & T	74
Total		3,688

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Warden F & Co Phila	675

New York Butter and Eggs Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Receipts for the week, 26,403 pkgs; do last week, 29,302 do; same week last year, 26,346 do. Exports past week, 59 firkins. There is no change in prices that materially affect our recent ranges for State, but the market is extremely unsettled for all grades under choice quality. Trade has been very slack during the week, and to-day is especially dull. The general impression throughout the trade is that many kinds of goods are too much above the point that permits a free marketwise, and that is the only cause of the present slack grades. Fancy lines of tub are firmly held, as they can be frequently made to fill the place of pails at this season. A small lot of prime to choice dairies still in the hands of farmers, but the principle dealers in such stock here seem to think that the market is up to its highest point. The feeling occasioned by dull times may have the effect to give a depressed view; still the course of trade generally points to early sales for the coming fall, either for very light consumption. Western butter is running poor, solid packed selling mainly at inside quotations. Rolls are in fair demand, the fine or selected marks selling most readily. Western creamery is still held so low omitted for all that is coming forward.

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 6,057 bbls; do last week, 11,400 do; same week last year, 8,916 head. There is no special activity in eggs, and trade throughout the week has not more than supported prices. Lots of Western that are in middle order and packed seldom go above 28c; some round lots have been taken at that figure. Strictly fresh Western can be forced up to 30c in the absence of supply. Limed are selling at easier rates though a few fancies are quoted at 28c. The stock is not thought to be unfavorably large, if the present weather actively.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The more confident demand on manufacturing account, and the material diminution of supplies, have served to strengthen values and the market has shown more firmness and buoyancy. Domestic Fleece and Texas wools have been most freely sought after, while rulling fleeces, Domestic Pulled has been comparatively scarce and stiff; Combing, but have been in fair demand. Foreign Wool has been more sought after, with the advantage as to prices in favor of sellers. There has not been much movement in through rates, and there has been somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 228,000 lbs domestic Fleece, 30,000 lbs do Pulled, 30,000 lbs Texas, unwashed stock at 35@36c; thirty-six hundred lbs washed, part at 52@53c; twelve thousand lbs Canada fleece do, scoured at 60@61c, the latter for very choice; one hundred and forty bags, four thousand lbs Combing part at 42@43c; two thousand lbs Combing Delaine at 44c; four hundred and fifty packages and thirty thousand lbs Domestic Pulled, mainly at from 30@40c, the latter for Combing; one hundred bales Pulled at 46@50c; three thousand lbs Colorado and forty thousand lbs Montana on private terms; one hundred and thirty-nine thousand lbs Oregon, part at 30@43c; and hundred bales and one hundred and eighty-three bags Texas at 35@40c, the latter for very choice; one hundred and ninety bales and sixty-two thousand lbs California sprung at 26@36c; one hundred and fifty-four bales Canada at 34@36c; and twenty-one thousand lbs California Fall at 19@26c; (this description ruling exceptionally weak) ninety bales Australian at 50@55c; twenty-seven bales Cape and washed Donskoi on private terms; two hundred and seventy-five bales Cape, part at 21c; in bond; one hundred bales New Zealand at 45c, and thirty-five hundred lbs Nolls at 37½@45c ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 10, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 91¾@92c; No 2 89¾c cash or seller November; 90¾ seller January; 96¾ seller February; No 3 84c; rejected 78c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed 74½c cash or seller December; new 67c cash; 67¾c seller January. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 54c cash; 53¾c seller January; rejected 50c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 2 98c. Barley active and prices advanced; No 2 fall 96c. Barley active and prices advanced; No 2 fall 96c; $1.27 cash; $1.28 seller January; No 3 at $1.12@1.16.

CORN MEAL—$4.50.

PROVISIONS—Hogs: dressed firm at $7.30@8.00. Pork steady and in good demand; $15.40 cash; $15.50 February; $20.50 seller March. Lard active and prices advanced; $13.10 cash; $13.45 seller February, and $13.60 seller March. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short ribs 9¾@9¾c; short clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon nominal; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short ribs 9¾@9¾c; short clear 10¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at 97c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—Cotton dull at 12¾@13¼c. Wheat firmer at $1.09. Corn higher at 67 cash; 68¼ seller January; 67¾c seller February. Oats firmer at $1.02. Rye lower at $1.02. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork held higher; nothing done. Bulk and green meats nominally unchanged. Lard opened quiet at 12½c seller February, 13½c seller March, and closed at 13c.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—At the Brokers' Board Wheat was offered at 13½c seller February, 13½c bid; 96c bid seller January, no "cput." Pork sold at $18.50 February, and the same price was paid to "call" pork at $20 February.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 amber western $1.30; No 2 $1.26; No 1 red $1.25. Corn active at 85@86c. Oats quiet; white western 48@50c; mixed 44c. Rye quiet and steady at $1@1.01. Provisions weak and unchanged; those in the regular line of jobbing demand. Butters western firm and active; choice 30@32c; roll 26@28c. Petroleum nominal. Coffee firmer and quiet, but steady. Whisky steady at $1.02@1.03.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1.22@1.25; amber $1.30@1.42. Corn new yellow 82@86c; mixed 80@86c. Oats in good demand; white 60@65c; mixed 56c. Whisky dull at $1.02. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Butter easy; prime western 30@35c; choice 36@38c. Eggs steady and in moderate demand; western 28@29c. Rye $1. Cheese steady; fine western 14@14c.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 10.—Tallow 47s 3d. Refined petroleum 20d.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Cotton quiet, middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 25s 6d. Bacon long clear middles 52s; short clear 51s. Lard 55s. Tallow 42s 6d. Shoulders 32s. Hams 36s. Spirits of petroleum 9½@9¾d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 10.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.14½; No 1 white Michigan $1.12; No 2 $1.09¾; extra do $1.13½@1.15; No 1 red $1.11. Corn a shade better; high mixed, cash and seller December 70¾c; Wabash high mixed 71c; do canal 70½c; low mixed 69¾@69¾c; yellow 71½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 10.—Cotton dull at 14c. Exchange unchanged. Corn firm at 72@73c. Oats higher at 49@51c. Rye firmer at $1.10. Pork quiet at $16.75. Lard: tierce 14½c; kegs 15½c. Whisky 97c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 10.—Flour in light demand. Wheat unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee 92½c; No 2 89c. Oats in moderate demand; No 2 in store 32c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed nominal at 70c. Rye in better demand; No 1 96c. Barley in good demand; No 2 $1.28½; No 3 in store $1.11.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 10.—Cotton quiet at 12½@13c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn steady at 65c. Oats steady at 56c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at $1.05.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 10.—Corn, Oats and Wheat unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white 8½c; Ohio State test 115°, small lots 10@12 higher.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.06@1.10. Corn, oats and barley unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Lard drooping; tierce 14½@14¾c; keg 15@15½c. Whisky quiet; ordinary western rectified would command $1.02@1.03. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 10.—Cotton irregular at 13¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn easier at 58@58c. Pork dull at $21@22.00. Lard easier at 14¼@15½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1.02.

DETROIT, December 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1.07¾. Corn steady at 75c. Oats firm at 50@56.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 10.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.22. Corn dull; new high mixed 92c. Barley firm; choice $1.60.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Beeves: receipts 1,120, making 2,620 for three days against 2,340 same time last week; market dull, with good stock scarce and Texans in moderate demand; No 2 to 3 cts lower; native steers range 8¾@13¾c; Texans 7¼@9¼c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,030, making 6,880 for three days, against 9,760 same time last week; demand fair for fat stock and dull for common, with limited business at 5¾@6¾c for sheep and 8¼@8½c for lambs; a few fancy and premium sheep sold at 6½@6¾c. Swine: arrivals 4,770, making 14,770 for three days; 10 cars to-day; market steady, but weak; live dull at 5¾@5¾c for State and about 12,000 remain unsold; sales: common $6@6.30; medium to fair $6.30@6.75; good packing grades $6.60@7.00; choice corn fed $7@7.25; Chicago $6.75@7.00; extra corn fed $7.25@7.50; Cincinnati at $6.50@6.90; receipts 9,300; shipments 482. Sheep: receipts 1,500 head; market active, but firm, and 10c higher; sales at $5@6.50.

BUFFALO, December 10.—Cattle: receipts 400 head; total for the week 7,663; market dull and lower; Canadas $4.50@5.25; Texans $4.50@5.50; with common stock a shade weaker; few buyers in attendance. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,000 head; total for the week 14,600; market dull, with owners asking above buyers' views; Western sheep $4.00@4.50; Canada lambs $5.75@6.00. Hogs: receipts 21,000 head; market inactive; Yorkersat $6.50@6.55; heavy hogs $7.20@7.40.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; market quiet, but firm for good grades; $4.50@5.00 for native shipping at $4.00@4.75. Hogs: price for a lot averaging 1,527 lbs; Texans and Cherokees sold at $2.60@3.90; shipments 762. Hogs: receipts 2,000 head; market steady, but not materially favorable; prices for good grades higher; sales of good to choice corn fed shipping at $6.75@7.00; fancy, shipmeists, 700; market opened dull, and subsequently a brisk demand sprang up, but toward the close the market again ruled dull; sales of about 12,000 remain unsold; sales: common $6@6.30; medium to fair $6.30@6.75; good packing grades $6.60@7.00; choice corn fed $7@7.25; Chicago at $6.75@7.00; extra corn fed $7.25@7.50; Cincinnati at $6.50@6.90; receipts 9,300; shipments 482. Sheep: receipts 1,500 head; market active, but firm; sales at $5@6.50. Hogs: receipts 21,000 head

HOME NEWS.

Inquisitive.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some people are very inquisitive. For instance, now, the members of an Election Board in Allegheny want to know how their Judge struck a balance, after drawing five dollars for each of them and then only touching their itching palms with three dollars apiece. X.

Acknowledgement.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor hereby gratefully acknowledges the following donations in response to their appeal for aid on Thanksgiving day: From Messrs. Wolffe & McKiagy $25, from Cumberland Presbyterian Church $10.62, by Rev. E. K. Squier; from the Fourth U. P. and Fourth Presbyterian churches, by Rev. R. R. Moore, $17; from Central Presbyterian church, by Mr. Wm. Lyon, $20.93; from Second Presbyterian church, by Mr. Loy, $40.66; from Third U. P. church, by Mrs. McKee, $29 62; from Third Presbyterian church, by Mr. C. L. Rose, $90.30; from Bellefield and Shady Side Presbyterian churches, by Mr. Wm. Holmes, $38.26. The *Commercial*, GAZETTE, *Chronicle*, *Banner* and *Presbyterian* will please accept the thanks of the Board for gratuitously publishing their appeal for aid.

MRS LEVI WADE, Secretary.

Ohio River Improvement.

The Committee on Ohio River Improvement, of which Hon. F. R. Brunot is chairman, met yesterday at the hall of the Temperance Alliance. The business transacted consisted in the appointment of a select committee to confer with the Ohio River Improvement Commissioners, the Coal Exchange and others favorable to the proposed improvement with a view to calling a general meeting of its friends at an early day for the furtherance of the general object. The meetings of this committee, having been held at the rooms of the Temperance Alliance, gave rise to an impression that they were under the auspices of the Alliance, which is not the case. The room was offered to the committee for its meetings and used by it for its special purposes only.

HYMENEAL.

Fashionable Wedding Last Night.

Last evening the residence of Mr. James Patton, Jr., Irwin avenue, Allegheny, was the scene of a brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen called together to witness an interesting hymeneal ceremony. The principals in the matrimonial alliance were Miss Maria M. Patton, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the host, and Mr. James A. Chambers, one of the most prominent young gentlemen of Pittsburgh society. Extensive preparations had been made for the occasion, and the event proved to be one of the most brilliant that has marked local society annals for many years. The house was brilliant with illumination, and that it might be wholly given up to the guests, a temporary supper hall had been erected on the spacious grounds, connected with the place. The hall devoted to the gastronomic feature of the occasion, was gaily decorated with flowers and evergreens, in arches and festoons, which, with the resplendent tables, gave it the appearance of some banquet hall for fairies.

The marriage ceremony was performed about eight o'clock, the Rev. Bishop Scarborough officiating in accordance with the ritual of the Episcopal church. Then followed the supper, to which several hundred guests sat down. Dancing and social pleasure succeeded this part of the programme, which was kept up right merrily by the younger folks until the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

The bridal presents were rich and elegant and abundant—a sample of which was a massive $700 silver sett from City Treasurer Magee.

The wedded pair left on the early train for an Eastward tour. The sincere good wishes of all who enjoy their acquaintance are concentrated in the hope that their hymeneal sojournings may always be brightened with the fullest realization of terrestrial bliss.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Sharpsburg is happy over its new gas works.

····A literary society is in full blast at Castle Shannon.

····Postoffices are talked of at Castle Shannon and Fair Haven.

····A childrens' jubilee will be held in St. John's Lutheran church, South Side, on Christmas eve.

····Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, of the South Side, expect to make additions to their works, in the Spring.

····The Congressional Conferees of the Twenty-third District will meet on Saturday at the Monongahela House.

····A freight train was wrecked on the Pan Handle Railroad near Burgettstown at noon yesterday. Trains were delayed for over two hours.

····The tile work in City Hall was remeasured yesterday, and the result will be submitted at a meeting of the Auditing Committee this morning.

····The preparatory examination this evening in the University will be held in Library Hall, corner of Diamond and the Boss streets.

····The will of the late Dr. A. C. Murdock was probated yesterday, and Robert Petty, Esq., was appointed administrator *cum testamento annexo*.

····The ladies of the Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., pastor, shipped a large box of goods to the Kansas sufferers, a few days ago.

····Early yesterday morning the residence of Mr. F. A. Happer, banker, at Irwin's station, was entered, and a quantity of silver ware, valued at $125, stolen.

····The puddlers at Dilworth & Porter's, on the South Side, resumed work yesterday at six dollars per ton, but the proprietors will only run for a couple of weeks until they get in a special stock.

····Davy Crawford, Mayor Fleming's Clerk, played the role of Vidocq well yesterday by capturing a pickpocket, plying his vocation on Market street, and having him set three months in Claremont.

····Mr. Diehl, the man who was found on Penn avenue, on Wednesday evening, having been hurt while falling to the pavement while in an apoplectic fit, died this morning, at the Central Station house, at two o'clock.

····The will of Adam Ruthel, late of this city, was filed in the Register's office yesterday morning. Decedent bequeaths all his property to his wife, and names John Baust as executor. The instrument is dated November 7, 1874.

····The Pittsburgh Opera House has been secured by the Y. M. C. A. for a meeting on Sunday evening next, to be conducted by D. W. Whittle of Chicago. It is to be a "Young Men's Meeting," and ladies will not be admitted to any portion of the house.

····During the month of October there were one hundred and twenty-seven oil wells either drilling or completed, in the Butler district. Of this number there were ninety-five, which would seem to indicate the prospect of a serious diminution this Winter.

····In the will of Alexander Henderson, late of East Deer township, filed with Register Gray, yesterday, the property of decedent is all bequeathed to his wife, Mary Ann Henderson, who is appointed sole executrix. The document bears date August 26, 1867.

····Porter, Dilworth & Co., of the South Side, have started a few furnaces in their mills, and twenty-one puddlers are at work laying in a stock of muck from of a different quality from that which the firm now has on hands. It is the intention to only run a few days.

····An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Ellen McCauley, a widow eighty-seven years of age, yesterday morning. Decedent, while walking on Fifth avenue on Tuesday, fell and broke her arm and erysipelas set in, which caused her death on Wednesday night. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

····Mr. James A. Sholes, of this city, who accompanied the Allegheny delegation to the Masonic gathering in New Orleans, was relieved of his watch, pocketbook and car tickets by a thief who entered his room at the hotel. Subsequently the police recovered the watch, which was highly prized because it was a gift from the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows.

····On Wednesday the buggy of Dr. A. E. McCandless was stolen from in front of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, while the Doctor was in church. The police were notified and the rig was discovered at a late hour on Cliff street, considerably the worse for some hard driving. The blanket, whip and everything that could be carried off, were taken from the buggy.

····Yesterday afternoon two men attempted to pass some counterfeit money at several stores on Chestnut street, Allegheny, and finally several police officers were notified and were about to arrest them, while they were in a store, but they saw them coming and ran out of the rear door, and succeeded in making their escape. The officers are in search of them.

····A horse attached to a wagon became frightened yesterday, in Market square, and dashing through Union alley collided with a horse hitched to the family carriage of Mrs. J. H. McKelvy, which was standing in front of the shoe store of Wolff & McKaig. Had it not been for the obstruction the scared animal would have played havoc with French plate glass windows.

····An action in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court yesterday by Luke B. Davidson, trustee for Francis A. O'Hara, against Joseph Dilworth and Alexander Chambers, to obtain possession of a tract of land situated in the Twenty-second ward, city, containing fourteen acres and one hundred and fifty perches. The complainant avers that the right to said property is in him, for use, and not the defendants. A summons was issued, made returnable the first Monday in January.

····A company of seven or eight gentlemen from Allegheny city, composing in part the Rankin Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, visited our town on Wednesday of last week, with a view to looking up a suitable location for the manufacture of patent meat choppers, stuffers, rendering kettles, lard presses, stationary and portable engines, everything in fact pertaining to butchers' implements and supplies. They were shown round town by several of our citizens, and attention particularly directed to the vacant lot of ground belonging to the borough, and lying at the water's edge near the railroad station. We did not learn how the site was regarded, whether favorably or otherwise.—*Beaver Argus.*

THE INDIAN CLAIMANT.

A Legal Point Decided.

Details of the Marriage of Mowry to the Indian Squaw—He Admits that She is his Wife—Dressed her Like a Yankee Woman—Called his Father-in-law "Dad."

Yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, Judges McKennan and McCandless on the bench, the evidence in the ejectment case of the Mowry estate was resumed. The interest manifested was great, which was evidenced by the large crowd present—the Court room being filled to overflowing. The strictest attention was paid by all present and at times it appeared that every one was putting forth the greatest effort to catch, if possible, the testimony as it was being recited by the witnesses.

A LAW POINT DISCUSSED.

At the opening of the forenoon session an argument took place upon the reputation of the squaw with whom Mowry had been united in marriage, as was alleged. After a number of addresses from counsel on both sides of the case, Judge McKennan decided that the evidence bearing upon this point, should not be admitted, and the next witness was called.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Michael Dailey, who was on the stand at the adjournment of the Court Wednesday afternoon, was recalled and testified as follows:

Pero and his wife are dead; Graveiot, Pelkie and Ashton are dead.

Cross examined—Colonel Littleby is dead; think Addison Mowry is also dead; Bay City was called Lower Saginaw in my days; Kawkawlin was an Indian settlement; a few whites resided there, and also at Bay City; Upper Saginaw is 15 or 16 miles up the river from Lower Saginaw; went to Michigan in 1837; first saw Mowry in 1845; formed his acquaintance about the middle of November that year; met his wife about a month afterwards; was residing at Bay City; Mowry was then about twenty-one years old; saw Mowry a few days before Mr. Bacchus employed me; think his name was Fred. Bacchus; could not say whether his name was Fred. Bacchus or not; this squaw came to the store the very day or the day after I went to the store; I saw other persons in the store during that November, viz: Mrs. Rogers and her sons, Mr. Tate, Mr. Derr, Mr. Crawford, and others; had been engaged fishing before going into Bacchus' store; knew Pero; had mixed some with the Indians before going into Bacchus' store; Mowry spoke to me about speaking to the girl a day or two after the girl came there; the girl's mother and sister were with her; her sister is married and is living still; her name is Abraham; did not say yesterday that Mowry asked me to speak to Pero—it was the girl; I could speak enough Indian at that time to make them understand me; Mowry knew very little Indian; the girl knew a little English.

AN UNFORTUNATE HITCH.

Ashton was the next Indian appealed to by Mowry; he told Mowry he had spoken to Pero and could do nothing with him; there was some trouble between them and that he had better get Pelkie; this was a week, perhaps, afterward; think Mowry saw Pelkie the next day; Pelkie was a white man, and was married to a half breed; Pelkie declined the offers; Graveiot was the man next appealed to; these interviews all took place in the store; it was headquarters; we had no place else to go; the witness here detailed the conversation between Mowry and Gravelot, almost word for word, as yesterday); Pero and his wife came over the next day; (the witness here repeated the Indian words which passed between Mowry and Pero and Gravelot as interpreter); Pero's wife did not speak English; Gravelot conducted the balance of the conversation; I understood more Indian then than I do now; I have not been among them for sixteen years; I have not lived with them since, nor was never married to a squaw; there are persons here who know me and will tell you so; my knowledge of the Indian tongue was imperfect; could not give you what Gravelot said to Pero; Mrs. Pero objected; I can give her words; (witness here gave the Indian reply to Mrs. Pero) which in English is "may be the white man, bye and bye will throw away my child."

A MORE FAVORABLE STRIKE.

Gravelot said to Pero in Indian, as nearly as I can recollect,——, which, in English, meant, "Good man; nice man; got lots of money;" Gravelot then suggested a present to Pero by Mowry; I put up the provisions—flour, sugar, &c.; they were accepted; Mowry on the next day sent Gravelot to Pero with presents to the girl; he returned with the report that the old folks were talking it up, the next day he came back and said the old folks had consented.

Mowry said "Who will you go with me," and I answered yes; but I went away and when I returned the squaw was quartered in the store; I went away the next day and was gone three or four days and on my return she was not there; Mowry said she had gone over to Pero; did not know where; saw the woman at the store with Mowry frequently; she never stopped more than a night at a time in the store with Mowry; Mowry came to Pittsburgh in January, 1846; can't tell when he returned, but think it was July or August of the same year; she would stay at Mowry's store one night and return to her father's the next day, Mowry going with her he probably went home with her a dozen times.

MOWRY LODGES AT PERO'S.

Mowry had a regular place in Pero's house for sleeping; I called there to see him; it was at Pero's house but Mowry lived there; Mowry stopped at Pero's house but a few days at a time; that was not the longest time I saw him there; the last time I last seen him he was living there altogether; that was in 1850 or 1851; I was at Pero's house; don't know how long he remained there, but understand it was his headquarters; knew him to remain there a week at a time; Mowry's visits to her were more frequent than her visits to the store; saw them together at Ben Pierce's store in Lower Saginaw; think it was in 1849 or 1850 that Ad. Mowry said he had some presents he was going to send to Jill's wife; was in the employ of Mr. Bacchus for over a year.

WORKING UP THE CASE.

Mr. Meister first mentioned the case to me; Mr. N. K. Keeps a clothing store in Saginaw; he first metioned it a year ago last fall; he called on me and spoke about it; he asked me if I was acquainted with Mr. Mowry; he asked me how long it was since I had first came there; that was the next question; have not been in Meister's employ since then; have not been among the Indians; went to Mrs. Breser about the case, and consented to go only when he agreed to pay me; have not been very intimate with him for about sixteen months; have received no money from him; have no share in his claim; have no promises of a share in his claim; have not unnecessarily interested myself in the case; all Mr. Meister a piece of property, and called on him frequently for the balance due—$200; he has promised to pay me several times; he said he had bought he could raise it for me in a few days; never took any Indians to Meister in reference to the ejectment suit; have not been the bearer of presents from Meister to the Indians; I have no interest in any like claim to be set up against Addison Mowry.

SAW THE CHILD.

I saw the child at Pero's house about the year 1850 or 1851—can't recollect which; it was in the fore part of the summer; think it was about three or four years old; never told Wm. E. McCormick that I had an interest in the claim of Meister; do not hold any interest in this claim derived from Meister or any one else.

When speaking of the squaw staying at Mowry's I referred only to what I saw; she might have been there longer; his being at Pero's was only when I saw him there; I don't know how long he might have been there; think Mowry's house was separated from Pero's apartments by a partition; they lived on the side next to the river, and Pero on the upper side.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

P. S. Rogers sworn—Reside in Saginaw, Michigan; moved there in July, 1837; was about seven years old; am forty-five now; knew William Mowry; am not positive whether it was in 1844 or 1845 that I saw him; it was at the store of Fred. W. Bacchus; I was employed there as errand boy, waited occasionally on customers; knew Michael Daily; he was employed in the store; Mowry was not married when I first knew him; don't recollect of having any conversation with him at that time on the subject of marriage; knew Pero's daughter; have seen her at Bacchus' store; she was fair, rather small, and quite pretty; she came there to trade; never said anything to Mowry about her; at that time I was between sixteen and seventeen years old.

MOWRY'S WIFE INSULTED.

I was not in the habit of sleeping in the store, but on one occasion Mowry and this woman staid in Mowry's room in the store; Mrs. in the store that night; I spoke to squaw very once about her and called her a something Mowry the squaw wanted her; he said that I did not understand language and had used very undecorous; told me if I used me not to do it again; he would speak to m ther about it; that she was his wife.

Cross examined—T menced business in 184 Bacchus commenced business in 1844; have been in my sixteenth year, 1845; I might Bacchus between two and thr was with not there constantly while Mowry was there; was in Bacchus' employ Darley time—three years; never knew this woman at the store at the time; used to remain over night in the store; but once I did not stay in the store at nights; Mr. Bacchus was sick on that occasion and that is the reason I stayed in the store; she had asked me for some merchandize and I did not give it to her; can't tell you whether there was any one in the store at the time; it occurred during business hours; can't tell where Mowry was boarding; think he stopped at Lower Saginaw sometimes, and at Wor is now the Globe Hotel.

HANNAH RABEY'S TESTIMONY.

Hannah Rabey sworn—Reside at Bay City and have lived there since 1842; kept a tavern there; know William Mowry; he boarded at my house; he came to board there in 1846; I had heard that he was married to a squaw, and I said, "Bill, is it true that you are married to this squaw?" and he said, "Yes, I am." I told him he had a very pretty girl for a wife, for I had known her since she was very small; she was not with him at that time; saw Mowry in company with his wife; saw them together at my house, with her sister and cousin; there was going to be a show, and he introduced them and told me to give them everything they wanted; she was called Mary, and Pero said she was his daughter; Mary had never said anything about getting married prior to this; the squaw he referred to was the same woman he brought to my house; they had one child, a little girl; they had the baby with them when they came to my house; I asked what baby and what do you think of it; I replied, "Bill, you can't deny it, for it is the very picture of you"; they took tea at my house that night and they took tea at the show together; saw them together afterwards.

A NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

They stopped at my house on their way to Saginaw; he said they were going there to buy some clothing so he could dress her like a yankee women.

I made her a "gin sling," but she would not drink it; then they went on to Saginaw and on their way back they stopped; I went out and spoke to his wife; she had a lot of clothing—calico, broad cloth, &c., and blue cloth for a shawl and leggins; never saw them together afterwards; did not talk to Mowry on their return.

MOWRY CALLS PERO "DAD."

Mowry said on leaving that I should put up a bottle of whisky, for Dad would want a drop when he got home; he always called Pero "Dad," my boy was born in 1846 and I think Mowry told he was married the next summer, that would be in 1847; he spoke to me of the child; she was as white as any white person's child; he said he had wished it were a boy; he spent his time principally at Kawkawlin; he always said he was going home when going to Kawkawlin; the squaw might have been sixteen or eighteen at the time of her marriage; they then went to Saginaw.

Cross-examined—I am 66 years old; I was keeping a hotel when I knew Mowry; I commenced May 5, 1842; I left it for two years, and returned in 1846; was in it altogether about five years; William Mowry came to my house—perhaps in 1848; this is the time he had his wife, the sister and cousin with him; I have no method of fixing the date; my attention was called to this matter last summer; William Mowry boarded with me a year and a half; he went to Upper Saginaw in a sleigh; I think in December and January, 1848 or 1849, when they came to my house the girls were bashful and would eat in the kitchen, and Mowry eat at the table with the gentleman; the time which Mowry spent at Kawkawlin was in 1848; he was there most of the year; would go back and forth; when he came to my hotel he would have known him to be away from my house four and five days at a time; it occurred frequently in that year; he and a number of young gentlemen used to take boats and go up; he did not always know where they went; my affidavit was taken by a lawyer last summer; about six weeks after Trambly came to see me; I have not seen it since; heard it was published by the local press; after we left the hotel the first time we went to Portsmouth for a while and then went back to the tavern; the child was with Mowry and his wife the first time I saw them; the child was four to six months old; this was the time they were in my house to the show; I did not say the child was born in 1845 in my affidavit; if I said the child was born in 1845 in my deposition I made a mistake, for I am sure it was born after my son, who is now twenty-eight years old.

At this point the evidence closed, and the Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning. When the crowd came down from the Court room they found about two thousand people congregated near the entrance of the building, all of whom seemed anxious to get a glimpse of the Indian girl. Unfortunately for the spectators, she had left the Court room about half an hour before the adjournment of the session, so their curiosity could not be gratified. The case will probably occupy a week or more before it can be finished.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

On petition of Wm. P. Rayman, assignee of the estate of Joseph Schilling, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, free from and discharged of all liens except unpaid purchase money.

Theodore F. Straub and Geo. P. Wilhelm, assignees of John Horn, of Allegheny city, bankrupt, presented a petition for leave to sell, at private sale, the bankrupt's interest in certain real estate of the firm of J. Bush & Co. Sale ordered.

On the application of Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register, and on his recommendation the First National Bank of Allegheny and the First National Bank of Butler were designated as Depositories in Bankruptcy for the Twenty-third judicial district.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of Joseph Forsythe, assignee of John Owings vs. Jesse Cunningham, administrator of David Cunningham, a *scire facias* on a mortgage, tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,470.65.

The jury is out in the case of A. D. Thompson and J. A. Thompson, partners as Thompson Bros., vs. George Curry and Adam Austin, an action to recover for a carload of hay seed sold and delivered. The case was tried before Judge White.

In the case of Fisher and wife vs. David Hanson, the jury found for defendant.

Trial List for To-day.

Gribbin vs. Henderson.
Wright vs. Ross township.
Duncan vs. Morley.
Williams vs. Neubert.
Newly vs. Pennsylvania Company.
Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Hill.
Hanna vs. McCloskey et al.
Hanna vs. McCloskey.
Bloss vs. Bunting.
Bergman vs. Sutton.
Featherstone vs. Eberhart et al.
Haas vs. Bunting.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

In the divorce case of Frederick Railing, vs. Mary Railing, the Court fixed the amount of maintenance to be paid by the libellant at the sum of ten dollars a month, and ordered him to pay fifty dollars counsel fees to the attorney of respondent. A jury trial was awarded.

In the case of Jane Mutter vs. the Nation Trust Company, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff for $536.25.

In the case of Oliver O. Phillips vs. Gray and Frank, the jury found for plaintiff for $49.70. This was an action to recover for brick sold.

J. McKee vs. L. B. Robb. C. W. Robb, appointed master in this case, was changed to that of auditor, and he was empowered to pass upon the exceptions and make report and distribute any moneys which he might find.

Henry P. Ross, admr. vs. W. A. Arnold; action on a promissory note. A non suit was taken in this case by the plaintiff.

Washington Johnston vs. Thomas D. Hamilton, for use of Kenneth McIntosh; action to determine the ownership of a horse and wagon. On trial.

John W. Pittock et al. vs. James Espy. Rule to show cause why the judgment in the case should not be opened as to the sum of $92.40.

Trial List for To-day.

Scott vs. Arthurs.
McClurkan vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. Byers & Co.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Brayton, Ives & Co. vs. Jones.
Gray, Possiel & Reese vs. Blackmore.
Gray vs. Braiden.
Davis, Chambers & Co. vs. Lee, et al.
Sellers & Co. vs. Withmer.
Kountz vs. Briel.
Fricke & Co. vs. Deggleman.
Berminger & Co. vs. Fritch.
Carroll vs. Bunting.
Ivory & Co. vs. Ludolph & Bro.'

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John White and William Saville, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods in the shape of two books belonging to the store of Velock & Long, in Allegheny.

James Cauley was convicted of assault and battery charged by John Farrell.

John Farrell, Daniel Donovan and Michael Landis, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of James Cauley were acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Joseph indicted for forgery and uttering a bastard on oath of Eliza Juskas. The defendant agreed to pay costs.

Michael L. Malone pleaded *nole contendere* to maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a wooden building, in violation of a city ordinance, no permit having been issued. Geo. H. Holtzman was the prosecutor.

Elizabeth Hartman, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of clothing, charged by Amelia Jones, was acquitted.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in a second charge of larceny against the same defendant, preferred by Benedict Knoer, the facts seeming favorable to her on the trial.

David Audley, pleaded guilty of felonious assault and battery in shooting Thos. Welsh.

The jury is out in the case of R. P. Hemgray indicted for assault and battery, on oath of J. Altman.

James Cauley is on trial for perjury, in oath of Michael Landis.

Common Trial List for To-day.

Robert Pitcairn vs.

Thos. R. Sill,	Thos. Dougherty,
James Holland,	Wm. Wilbert,
Patrick Cady,	Hugh Atkinson,
David Groggins,	John Jacobs,
Wm Long,	Michael McKenna,
John Welsh,	James Lacey,
John Ashton,	Owen O'Donnell,
August Schmidt,	John A. Greiner,
John Werner,	Geo. Bryner,
And'w Patterson,	John Hall,
James Fennerty,	D. E. Hall.

Ahead Once More.

Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes, every article, delivered fresh daily to the retail grocers through the city in *Tin Cans*, by S. Mahon & Co. Consumers will perfectly understand this. TF

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Proposed Improvement of the Water Reservoir—A Member Resigns—The First Veto from Mayor Fleming—Street Improvements Ordered—The Fire Alarm Telegraph—General Routine Business Disposed of.

Allegheny Councils held a regular monthly meeting last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
ROLAND T. WHITE.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at half-past seven o'clock. Present: Messrs. Ackley, Bepler, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, Patterson, Phillips, Slack, Walton, Wittmer, Sweeny, Voegtly, Zinkand and President McBrier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. HEAGY presented a petition for the abatement of business tax.

Mr. ZINKAND, petition for grading and paving Gerst alley. Referred.

Also, petition for gas lamp on Ohio street, outer district. Referred.

Also, petition for opening of Third street from Chestnut street to Church alley. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, petition for main sewer in the Ninth and Eleventh wards. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for gas lamp on corner of Adams and Vermont streets. Referred.

RESIGNED.

Mr. PATTERSON offered the resignation of his colleague, Mr. Hugh McNeill, member from the Fourth ward, who had been elected to the State Senate. Resignation accepted, and on motion the Mayor was instructed to issue his proclamation to fill the vacancy.

The Chair offered a remonstrance from a number of citizens against the opening of Grant avenue, from Rebecca street to the Allegheny river. The petitioners set forth that the only party to be benefited by the opening was the Union Bridge Company; that the property owners interested did not desire it; that the Bridge Company could have secured other approaches to the bridge, by locating it elsewhere. The remonstrants therefore desired that the ordinance for the same be referred back to the Committee. Referred.

VETO.

The Chair also presented a communication from Mayor Fleming, returning without his approval an ordinance fixing the salary of the clerk to Select Council and the committees at $1,000. The Mayor said he understood this ordinance increased the salary paid to the clerk, and he did not favor any increase of salary.

Mr. PATTERSON said the Mayor evidently did not understand the case thoroughly, or he certainly would have approved the ordinance. It really was making the clerk get the same salary as he did last year, because this year he was to receive no salary from the Park Commission.

Mr. COCHRAN said that was his understanding of the case, and he thought that the Mayor, if he understood all the facts, would certainly approve the ordinance.

Mr. WALTON thought it would be well to wait upon the Mayor and have the matter more fully explained to him. He moved the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the Mayor at once, and explain the matter. Carried, and Messrs. Walton and Voegtly appointed.

Mr. HEAGY presented an ordinance permitting the erection of a frame school building on Carpenter alley for the use of the St. Paul's German Protestant Organization. Referred to be printed.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SLACK, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented their report. It was received and filed. The chairman then called up the following ordinances: An ordinance relative to contracts for work, materials or supplies for city. After some discussion the ordinance was referred back to the Committee for Revision.

Ordinance for the issue of Troy Hill Improvements to the amount of $15,000 in 1000 bonds, bearing interest at 7 per cent. The ordinance was adopted.

Ordinance for the refunding of $2.90 taxes paid by Martha Graham, whose property had been destroyed by fire on July 4th. Passed finally.

Also, a monthly statement of the Controller, which has been published. Received and filed.

Also, the Controller's report, showing the expenditures during the month as follows:

Police	$780 00
Fire Department	3,683 49
Streets	1,457 61
Wharves and Landings	1,276 62
Police	3,899 81
Contingent Fund	144 99
Water Works	2,992 69
Gas	217 00
City Property	657 53
Health	100 00
Total	$17,100 48

Report received and warrants ordered.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Street Committee called up the following ordinances:

Ordinance for the payment of the salary of the Street Inspector; passed finally. Orders the cost for the grading, paving and curbing of Troy Hill road; passed finally.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Williams street, from Perry to Ohio streets, passed finally.

Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Return street, from west line of Orphan Asylum property to water basin lot; passed finally.

Mr. WALTON, chairman of the Special Committee appointed to wait upon Mayor Fleming, in reference to his veto of the clerks' salary bill, reported that they had a consultation with the Mayor, who, upon their explanation of the facts, said he had not so understood the case, or he would not have vetoed the ordinance. As it was, however, he could not sign the ordinance, as the time had passed. He desired, however, that the bill become a law, and he thought it ought to be passed over his veto, or, if permitted, he would withdraw his veto.

A question then arose as to whether the Mayor had a right to withdraw his veto. The Chair held that he could do so, provided there was unanimous consent on the part of Council. It was so ordered, and the bill thus became a law, as the legal time for a veto was thus allowed to pass.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented the report of the Survey Committee. Received.

The following ordinances were called up: Ordinance for opening of Grant avenue, from Rebecca street to the river.

Mr. HEAGY moved that the ordinance with the remonstrance presented earlier in the session be referred back to the Committee. Carried.

Ordinance for opening of Woodland avenue; passed finally. Ordinance relative to the opening of viewers, and the duties of the engineer relative of giving notice thereof; passed finally. Ordinance for the opening and widening of Harrison street; referred to be printed.

Mr. SLACK presented the report of the Water Committee. They reported the bids submitted to them for enlarging and improving the reservoir, from which it appeared that Messrs. McNaugher & Co. were the lowest bidders. The report was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the award of the contract to Messrs. McNaugher & Co.

Mr. HARTMAN moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the next meeting.

A long discussion ensued upon the merits of the matter, Messrs. Walton and Bepler opposing the passage of the resolution to make the improvement, and Messrs. McAfee and Voegtly favoring it. Finally the motion of Mr. Hartman to postpone until next meeting was voted down, but was afterwards reconsidered and decided affirmatively.

Mr. VOEGTLY called up an ordinance requiring the West Penn Railroad to erect a flagman at the Sycamore street crossing. Passed finally.

Mr. BEPLER, a resolution for the paving of the First ward Diamond square. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the Park Committee presented a resolution recommending the abolishing of the Park Commission, and the placing of the parks under the control of Councils. Report received.

A resolution abolishing the Commission was then called up and laid over on the second reading.

Mr. HARTMAN called up the ordinance authorizing the construction of a main sewer on Federal street from the present terminus of the sewer at Margaret alley to Samson street. The ordinance was voted down.

Mr. SWEENY, resolution instructing the Chairman of the Street Committee to produce in Council at the next meeting, the agreement between the city and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with reference to the grading of Preble avenue. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

SAMUEL HASTINGS.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock, when the following members were present:

Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Eberhardt, Golden, Hare, Hetzell, Johnston, Klicker, Price, Lockhart, Roberts, Sholes, Stedeford, Stone, Selling, Wettah, Walter, Wittmer, and President Hastings.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. WITTMER presented a petition for the vacation of Carson street, Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. ROBERTS, resolution for the opening of Howard street, from Milroy avenue to city line; Referred.

Mr. PRICE, resolution for a 6-inch water main on Bidwell street. Referred.

Mr. AGNEW, resolution for a gas lamp on the corner of Boquet street and Bailiff alley. Referred.

Mr. COCRAN, resolution for a gas lamp on the corner of Bidwell and Sheffield street. Referred.

Mr. KIRKER, resolution to place clinkers on River avenue, from the Spring Garden sewer eastwardly to the paved portion of the avenue. Referred.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Mr EBERHARDT, from the Committee on Fire Engines, reported the suspension of the Superintendent of the fire alarm, L. D. McCandless, and also the passage of a resolution sustaining their action. They report ed that he kept the telegraph line in bad condition, and they employed Mr. Rodgers, who placed the line in first-class order again. Report received and resolution adopted.

The report of Mr. Rodgers stated that the lines, batteries, gongs, in engine houses and boxes were then in bad condition when he took charge of it, and the cause was on account of inattention. Received and filed.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. EBERHARDT, from the Ordinance Committee, presented an ordinance fixing the places of holding elections in the First District, Seventh ward, at the Troy Hill school house, and in the Tenth ward at school house No. 2, as the best places. It is a difficult matter to suit all, but the Troy Hill school house they think best, and they recommend that the lines of the districts in all in the Spring Garden run, in the Second District, to vote at Lutz & Walz's. The Tenth ward is so large that all the voters cannot be accommodated, and they recommended that the citizens petition the Court to divide that ward into two districts. Report received and filed.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the Street Committee, relative to the ordinance referred back to the committee by Common Council, which provides for a lateral sewer on Western avenue to Fulton street, reported that after hearing all the parties interested, they recommend the passage of the ordinance. There being a question raised about the legality of the proceeding, in presenting the report in Common Council, it was withdrawn, and taken to Select Council, where all reports of the Street Committee are first presented.

MARKET REVENUES.

Mr. STEDEFORD, from the Market Committee, reported the following receipts for November:

Clerk of markets	$1,320 27
Second ward scales	524 27
Diamond scales	238 60
Total	$2,083 14
Received and filed.	

GASEOUS.

Mr. BROWN, from the Gas Committee, presented a resolution for gas lamps, as follows: Corners of River avenue and Goodrich, Hope, and Voegtly streets and Madison avenue; also on River avenue between Madison avenue and Walnut street; corners of North alley and West Diamond street, Ledlie street and Shield's alley, Ravine street and Gang avenue, on Ledlie street, between Arch street and Shield's alley and corner of Hope's Island bridge.

Also, a resolution providing that the city shall pay no more than 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas consumed since November 1, 1874, and hereafter, as the law requires the desire that the Bridge Company could have secured other approaches to the bridge, by locating it elsewhere. The remonstrants therefore desired that the ordinance for the same be referred back to the Committee. Referred.

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